

# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

The Oldest Fruit Journal in America



AGRICULTURAL

Rochester, N. Y.

Five Cents the Copy

June, 1916

# Green's Fruit Grower

## Important Work in June

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
F. H. Sweet, Va.

The worst enemy of roses is the rose bug, and it is probable that no easy remedy will ever be found for it. Some recommend hand picking as the only way to control the bug. It is certain that thorough spraying with arsenate of lead will keep them down, but the work must be very thorough indeed. There is also a colorless preparation which does the work.

The most important horticultural products of June are roses, lilacs, azaleas, peonies, German iris, rhododendrons, and strawberries. These are the ones that have the greatest number of varieties, and consequently catalogues cannot ever do justice to them. You can never have the finest varieties if you order these plants from the catalogues unless you are well posted. Now is the time to visit the nearest collection with a note book. Ask your nurseryman to notify you a few days in advance of the best time.

There is sure to be a drought in June, and the best way to water is to soak the ground at night and then hoe the surface the next morning. Do not sprinkle the ground every day.

To get the largest, earliest, and most tomatoes, keep the vines off the ground. Train them to a trellis and pinch off all the side shoots so that all the strength will go into one stalk. Timely pinching is so much better than waiting and then cutting off the superfluous growth.

To prevent the destruction of melon and squash plants, cover the plants with boxes having a cheese-cloth top. The best way to insure squash vines against borers is to press down a few joints and cover them with moist soil. Also lay shingles near the squash vines so that the bugs will collect there at night. The next morning they can easily be killed.

## Bees Busy in Court House

For weeks a swarm of bees has been noticed around the cupola of the Bates county court house at Butler, Pa., and the county court ordered the veteran janitor, Fleetwood Thomas, to investigate. He found the bees had deposited about 500 pounds of honey. He took it to the grocery stores and realized about \$75 from the sale.

Mrs. Lucretia Roberts is constable and deputy sheriff of Santa Cruz county, Ariz. She is a widow and is interested in cattle. Mrs. Roberts has a ranch of 160 acres and has arrested a Mexican horse thief with the aid of deputies, who were men. Mrs. Roberts even has had a tussle with wolves. She is a young woman with blond hair and a very winning smile for an officer of the law. She is bitter on "boot-leggers" and says that any man whom she orders must come to her assistance against malefactors.

A singer who recently passed an evening at the house of a lady stayed late. As he rose to go the hostess said:

"Pray, don't go yet, Mr. Basso; I want you to sing something for me."

"Oh, you must excuse me tonight; it is very late, and I should disturb the neighbors."

"Never mind the neighbors," answered the lady, quickly; "they poisoned our dog yesterday."—"Tit-Bits."

Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.: I just want to tell you how much I appreciate "Green's Fruit Grower." I take 2 daily papers and several magazines, however yours is the only one I find time to read in its entirety, that is from cover to cover.

Your "walks and talks with readers" dep't is simply grand. It's just like your booklet, "How I made the farm pay more" and especially where you describe your first night at the old farm house, all of which should be inspiring to any young man taking time enough to read them. You have been all through the mill and your experience is helpful.—C. H. Schenck, Tenn.

## Facts for the Curious

Russia has 5,000,000 Jews.

A hummingbird, when stripped of its feathers, is no larger than a bumblebee.

A huge boulder having 10 acres of surface above ground, from which granite is being

taken for building the new Oklahoma State Capitol is said once to have been a favorite bandit rendezvous. It is a solid mass towering above the tree-tops and formed of an excellent grade of stone.

A company of United States marines, skilled in high altitude gunnery, has been attached to the Advance Base Brigade of the United States Marine Corps, and will be known as the Anti-aircraft Gun Company. This is the first aero-defense company organized in the Marine Corps, if not the first in the United States.

The toad lives from 10 to 40 years, and it can lay over 1,000 eggs a year, declares the Indiana Farmer. It has lived two years without food, but cannot live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It captures and devours wasps, yellow-jackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, cricket, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc. In 24 hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. A single toad will in three months devour over 10,000 insects. If every 10 of these would have done one

## How to Have Fresh Peaches all Summer

"I wish I had some peaches."

That is what the average farmer says. His wife says it even oftener than the farmer himself. And the wish is echoed by every small town suburban dweller who has a piece of ground big enough to grow a few trees, says J. R. Mattern, Pennsylvania, in American Fruit-Grower. After the corn is up and when the wheat is beginning to turn, say in June, is when the wishes are strongest. Peaches taste best at that time of the year. Again in October, after the early apples and the September apples have come and gone, is another time when peaches "go good" right off the trees.

But the average farm has few peach trees or none at all, and what few peaches it does have ripen along in August, in mid-season, when there are apples and berries of many kinds to eat. What a difference it would make if over on the side of a hill, in a corner somewhere, a dozen or two dozen trees on less than a quarter of an acre would give you all the peaches you could eat raw, put away for winter, and give away to your friends, from in June till the leaves turned yellow in the fall!

## The Mistakes in Life

Judge McCormick of San Francisco says these are the 13 mistakes of life:

- 1—To attempt to set up your own standard of right and wrong.
  - 2—To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.
  - 3—To expect uniformity of opinions in this world.
  - 4—To fail to make allowances for inexperience.
  - 5—To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.
  - 6—Not to yield to unimportant trifles.
  - 7—To look for perfection in our own actions.
  - 8—To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
  - 9—Not to help everybody, wherever, however and whenever we can.
  - 10—To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.
  - 11—To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.
  - 12—Not to make allowance for the weaknesses of others.
  - 13—To estimate by some outside quality when it is that within which makes the man.
- The fourteenth mistake of life is to alter too many truths at once.—"Telephone Topics."

## BEST ENGLISH WALNUT

Nuts Grown in Genesee Valley Better Flavored Than the Western Product

The United States department of agriculture has been keeping close watch of the English walnut orchard owned by Adelbert Thomson.

This orchard was set out by Mr. Thomson from nuts gathered in Rochester a quarter of a century ago, and began bearing two years ago, and last fall the yield was a large one. It is now considered the best orchard in the United States outside of Canada, and the department's expert, C. A. Reed, of Washington, D.C., who was here discovered, several new kinds of nuts growing in the thirty acres covered by these hundreds of trees, and he has taken scions from every tree. It is understood that he expects to graft them to some trees now growing at the department experimental station.

It is said that the New York English walnut has a far better flavor than the Western product, and Mr. Thomson had no difficulty in disposing of his yield at fancy prices.

## Controlling the Apple Borer

"Worming" and painting the trunks of the trees are recommended to owners of apple orchards, as different methods of dealing with the round-headed apple tree borer in Farmers' Bulletin No. 675, of the United States Department of Agriculture. A heavy application of some paint that will not injure the trees but will remain in an unbroken coat on the bark for two or three months is effective in preventing the female from laying her eggs in the tree, and greatly reduces the amount of worming, or the removal of the insects with a knife and wire, that must be done.

The roundheaded apple tree borer, the most destructive of a number of similar pests, lays its eggs in or under the bark of apple trees. After hatching the larvae feed upon the inner bark and wood to such an extent that the tree is seriously weakened or killed. The pest is found over the whole of the eastern portion of the United States and as far west as Kansas and New Mexico. In addition to fruit trees, it feeds on service, wild crab and mountain ash trees, which makes it advisable for orchardists to remove these varieties for a distance of at least a hundred yards from their orchard.

The female lays her eggs, one at a time, in an incision she has made in the bark, usually just above the surface of the ground. About fifteen or twenty days later the eggs hatch and the larvae appear. When full grown these are nearly an inch and a half in length. They first attack the inner bark, eating out broad, more or less circular galleries and thrusting out through small holes in the bark castings which form little heaps of reddish wood fragments around the base of the tree. During the winter the borers are quiescent but early in the following spring they attack the solid wood, while some of them work their way up the trunk.

## Some Good Things In This Issue

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cent damage, the toad has saved \$100. Evidently the toad is a valuable friend to the farmer, gardener and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful in the greenhouse, garden and berry patch.

"Where's Coyote Joe?" asked the traveling man. "He ain't livin' in Crimson Gulch no more," replied Broncho Bob. "He got terrible unpopular." "What was the trouble?" "Too much preparedness. He got terrible interested in a poker game an' was so afraid the deal wasn't goin' to suit him that he tried to prepare the deck."—Washington Star.

## Getting Rid of the Tent Caterpillar

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Our village improvement society offered ten cents a hundred for all the egg masses of the tent caterpillar that the boys and girls collected. They took hold of it very well, one boy earning \$7.00. One lady had the egg masses brought to her and paid the children. All through the summer many spoke of the few nests that were on the highways. We hope to see a benefit this year.—E. L. Tabor, Vermont.

About 400 years ago, before printing was invented, the Bible existed only in writing. Owing to the vast amount of labor incurred in copying with a pen or quill so large a book, only the very rich could afford to own a copy. At this date it was customary to borrow the Bible. It was customary where the Good Book was borrowed for the borrower to pay for the use of it a load of hay. This load of hay was given for the use of the Bible an hour a day. Here is an indication of the desire of many people to read the Bible. It may be doubted, however, whether many of those who borrowed the Book understood its contents. The Bible has been studied throughout the ages by wise and devout men, and yet up to this date there are many things written in the Bible which are not fully understood even by the wise men. If the wise men of the past have not been able to unravel all of the sayings of the Bible, how much less could the average individual 400 years ago comprehend fully what was written the rein. The Bible, consisting of 66 separate books printed in one volume, is and ever will be a book of mystery so far as some of its teachings are concerned.

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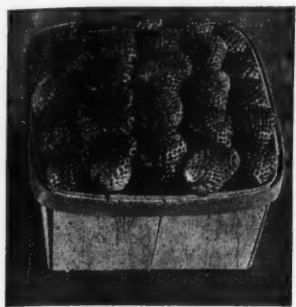
# GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

Published by  
Green's  
Fruit Grower  
Company

Volume 36

Rochester, N. Y., June, 1916

Number 6

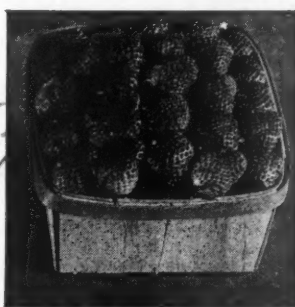


*Fruit growers assoc.*

## The Land of Strawberries

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
EARL WILLIAM GAGE

*Co-opera-  
tive organ-  
izations*



Moses made him-  
self famous for get-  
ting water from a  
rock, but the farmers  
down in the Ozark hills have gone one better—they are  
getting choice strawberries out of rocks as hard as any  
Moses ever saw. The capital of Strawberry land is  
Neosho, Mo., the town that ships more strawberries than  
any other community in the country.

Strawberries were not a feature crop, although soil and  
climate combined for first class stock, until the farmers  
started working in teams. For several years strawberries  
were shipped in small lots on consignment to commission  
dealers, many of whom never heard of the Golden Rule.  
When the berries spoiled, the farmer got stung, and when  
the berries didn't spoil he also got stung, for he was always  
at the mercy of the consignee, who sent reports accord-  
ing to his dictates of honesty.

The Ozark Fruit Growers' Association is one of the  
model co-operative organizations of the country. The  
total contribution which this section of the country makes  
to the shortcake industry is approximately 1,500 car-  
loads and inasmuch as each car averages \$1,250 in value,  
the farmers are making more money with the same effort  
exercised than before they combined.

"We are large enough so that we can  
force the buyers to pay what our berries  
are worth," Charles Carmicheal, district  
manager at Neosho said. "Each day we  
set the price after sizing up the quality  
of the berries and the situation of all the  
markets. By our system of inspection we  
are able to guarantee the quality of the  
fruit and that it has been properly graded  
and packed. Our object is not to force  
the price up, but to insure the members  
receiving a fair price for what they have  
to sell."

The co-operative marketing plan has  
resulted in an increase in the wholesale  
price of strawberries from fifty to seventy-  
five cents a crate, while the evils of the  
old consignment system have been wholly  
eliminated. The day of the large grower,  
like that of the independent farmer, has  
passed. Of the 20,000 acres of strawberries  
in the Ozark region, prac-  
tically all are in tracts of  
less than 10 acres, and  
farmers are devoting all  
their attention to growing,  
rather than half to mar-  
keting, with poor results.

Whereas, strawberry  
growers were receiving a  
wholesale price ranging  
from 4 to 7 cents per  
quart before the co-opera-  
tive organization was  
formed, they are today re-  
ceiving an average of 10  
and 12 cents, according to  
the season. A bumper  
crop does not injure the  
price, for the shipments  
are extended over a great-  
er territory, thus eliminat-  
ing the old evil of swamp-  
ing one or two markets  
with more berries than  
could be used at any price.

The berries are harvest-  
ed by children, men and  
women, who receive 1 3/4  
cents per quart for picking.  
A good "gloomer," as

Ozark men know them, can pick five or six 24-quart  
crates a day, and as help is plentiful in most sections, the  
crop is delivered at the shipping point in good condition.

The majority of the crop is loaded at night. As each  
farmer delivers his berries at the shed, the inspector grades  
them, marking the end of the crate accordingly. The  
packing is done in a department for that purpose. Narrow  
strips of wood are tacked over the top of the crates as ex-  
tra precaution against damage to the fruit. As the pack-  
ers are experts, two good men are able to load a car, aided  
by four carriers, in an hour and a half. The cars run about  
448 crates each.

The day when the individual grower went on bended  
knee to the buyers, meekly asking "How much will you  
give?" has passed. Each man's wagons go to the packing  
sheds of the association, sales being made in carlots by the  
organization. This plan has served to solve a problem  
which threatened the existence of the strawberry in the  
Ozark hills. Buyers now come to the berries, and the  
cash is laid down for each car before it leaves the siding.  
Farmers receive cash, instead of promises, for the capital  
of the association allows several thousand dollars for every-  
day working. If the buyers don't like the price, very well,  
the association manager promptly telegraphs his repre-  
sentative that a car is coming his way in one of the large

cities, and the com-  
mission men can  
whistle. Railroads  
have been made to  
give the growers better freight rates and service. No  
longer will a car of berries lay on some siding and rot  
while the consumers are waiting, while "empties" are  
sent back at a special rate never dreamed of in the days  
of independent effort.

The average return above cost, for an acre of berries  
used to be between \$40 and \$60, while today the average  
runs to \$100 and even to \$400. Hundreds of acres of so-  
called waste land are being cleared, and the growers are  
laying the foundation for a successful industry of com-  
mercial importance. Many excellent homes and farms  
may be found paid for with strawberry money, and the  
young men of the region are enthusiastic about staying  
on the farm home, or buying a clearing for themselves.  
Co-operation solves the farm boy problem for Ozark men.

Judsonia, Ark., ought to receive her share of attention,  
for the strides made with strawberries in this section is  
amazing. It is a little over a decade ago that the Judsonia  
Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association was formed.  
It has today about 300 members. Some 400 carloads of  
strawberries are marketed each season, valued at more  
than \$260,000. The growers are charged  
3 per cent for the association's work, and  
the capital has been increased nearly \$1,  
000 since the organization, in earned  
surplus.

The soil is here well adapted to berry  
culture. It is well situated as a shipping  
point. There are thousands of acres of  
land in the Ozarks awaiting culture just as  
good. The people have put Judsonia on  
the map, for they have an inherited  
delight in berry growing; they work with  
head as well as with hands. Capital was  
the inconspicuous factor in the foundation  
of the majority of the grower's start.

About 30 years ago Philip Roth and  
wife came to Judsonia dependent upon  
day labor for a living. Mr. Roth is today  
one of the wealthiest farmers of the sec-  
tion. He is the pioneer strawberry grower  
of Judsonia, and every one points to Roth  
in quoting the community's favorable

possessions as a straw-  
berry country. Mr. Roth  
today has 50 acres of  
strawberries that pay a  
higher percentage of profit  
than the United States  
Steel Corporation.

J. A. Bauer, the largest  
grower of strawberry  
plants in the south, came  
to Judsonia a few years  
ago with \$400 in one  
pocket and a firm deter-  
mination in his heart. He  
owns several farms today,  
and has 75 acres of berry  
plantings, over 60 acres  
of which being propagat-  
ing ground. Mr. Bauer  
says that strawberry  
plants brought from other  
sections of the country  
greatly improve in pro-  
lificness and sweetness  
after being grown in the  
Ozarks for two or three  
seasons.

W. C. North is the only  
salaried man connected  
(Continued on Page 9)



Crate Fancy Berries Ready for Cover



Ten Acre Ozark Strawberry Farm, under Hill System



# The Essentials of Small Fruit Growing

By FRANK E. BEATTY, Mich.

I consider that the most important feature in any line of work, is love for it. I give love first place because if we love small fruit growing we will put our whole life and being into the work. Nothing will be neglected, but everything will be done in the right way and at the right time.

## Soil Preparation

The next step is soil preparation. When we stop to consider that the soil is merely a receptacle from which plants feed, or I might say, anchoring for plants, we will better understand that it does not matter so much what kind of soil we have as what we put into it. I do not claim to be an expert in feeding stock, but I was raised upon a farm, and have had some experience in feeding hogs, and I know that it makes no difference whether hogs are fed from a wooden trough or a metal trough. The quantity and quality of feed put into the trough is what makes pork. I also know that the fellow who tries to fatten 50 hogs with the same amount of feed necessary to fatten 25 hogs, will never be able to market 50 fat hogs. Now, if it requires a certain amount of feed to build and fatten one hog, isn't it logical to assume that it requires twice that amount to fatten two? The only difference in maturing and fattening animals and fruit is the difference in the feed. In either case it is largely a matter of arithmetic. If it requires a certain amount of phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen to build one strawberry, double that amount will build two strawberries. We might have enough nitrogen and potassium in our soil to make it possible, as far as these two crop elements are concerned, to produce 15,000 quarts of strawberries to the acre, but if we had only enough phosphorus to fully mature 5,000 quarts, then due to the lack of one essential building material, 5,000 quarts would be the limit of one crop.

Are we not in error when we use the term "growing crops"? Would not "building crops" be more appropriate? If we think of building we will depend more upon ourselves and less upon nature. Isn't it a fact that nature grows and man only builds? The crop that nature grows is determined by the amount of building material in balanced proportions furnished by man.

We have learned that nature cannot do the impossible. If, in the process of putting up a building, we discover that we are short of certain material, this shortage can be supplied and the building completed. In the building of crops, however, when a shortage of building material is discovered, it is then too late to supply that shortage and complete the crop we started out to build.

In considering soil preparation, we should bear in mind that the soil is the home of our plants. It is where they live. This being true, we should make their home just as comfortable as possible. I want to impress upon you that plants are living things, and the more comfortable we make their surroundings, the more they will contribute to our wealth.

If you will pardon a personal reference, I will tell you how we prepare the home for our plants. We have our 225 acres divided into four equal farms. While I am a strawberry specialist, I cannot devote the entire acreage to strawberry plants every season. I must have the farm divided into four parts so that proper crop rotation can be followed. One of these farms is now in strawberry plants. The farm adjoining this received last fall an application of two tons of finely ground raw rock lime per acre. Each farm gets this lime application every four years. This lime analyzes approximately 97% carbonate of lime. Last spring, this farm was planted to buckwheat and Clay cow-peas. Five pecks of cow-peas and one peck of buckwheat were sown to the acre. This crop grew to a height of about four or five feet and was very thick. In the fall, when the buckwheat and peas were thoroughly ripened, the entire growth was broken down with a roller, leaving a mulching over the entire surface at least five inches deep. The roller was followed by a cutaway disc for the purpose of mixing soil with this mass of vegetation. The disc was followed by manure spreaders, set to spread to full capacity. A man with fork follows the spreaders and distributes the manure where the spreader applies it too thickly.

Our manure is shipped from Chicago, a distance of 135 miles. Seventy-five cars of this manure were required to cover our ground this year. The cost, including labor, amounted to approximately \$50 per car. The manure, buckwheat and cow-peas will remain on the surface as a mulching until next spring, when it will be plowed under to a depth of about five inches. After plowing, the soil will be thoroughly pulverized and firmly pressed with a corrugated roller. It will then be re-plowed to a depth of about seven inches, or two inches deeper than the first plowing. This will bring the vegetable matter back to the surface, where it can be thoroughly incorporated with the soil with double-acting discs, springtooth, Acme and spike-tooth harrows. It is during this process that the other plant-build-

## THE ESSENTIALS

Love for the Work  
Soil Preparation  
Plant Selection

Pruning  
Cultivation  
Mulching

Selling

ing materials such as acid phosphate, potassium, etc., are applied. The farm just referred to will be set to strawberry plants this coming spring, and the farm on which strawberry plants are now growing will be devoted to cow-peas and buckwheat as soon as the crop of plants is shipped, which is never later than June first.

Farm No. 3 has been in alfalfa. This was plowed under last fall and also was covered with manure. But the alfalfa land will not be re-plowed next spring. The manure will be incorporated with the soil with double-acting disc, and other mixing tools.

Farm No. 4 grew a crop of corn last season and after the cultivation winter vetch was drilled in between the rows at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre. This legume grows very rapidly, and before winter set in this entire farm was completely covered with a perfect growth of vetch. After the corn was husked the stalks were rolled down and cut up finely with a stalk-cutter. This farm was then covered with manure. This ground will be plowed and re-plowed in the spring the same as farm No. 2. When the soil is made perfectly fine and mellow there will be a deep furrow made every six feet. In this furrow will be drilled pulverized hog manure at the rate of one ton to the acre. The fertilizer drill will be followed with a one-horse tool that fills the furrow and completely mixes the hog manure with the soil.

The furrows are then re-opened and the field cross-marked. At each intersection a cantaloupe plant is set and the furrows again closed. The cantaloupe plants are grown under glass in boxes filled with compost. Both the alfalfa and vetch farms will be devoted to cantaloupes this year.

I merely mention our method so you may know I am taking my own medicine. That's more than many doctors will do.

I already have said that building crops is largely a matter of arithmetic, and arithmetic can be used in farming just the same as in manufacturing or any other business. What can be done with one acre also can be done with one-hundred acres, if we have the required amount of capital and experience. However, I believe that many farmers are trying to farm 160 acres with an eighty-acre capital and a 40-acre experience. I am confident that if many farmers would cut their 160 acres into quarters and would sell off three-quarters, they would make more from the remaining one-quarter than they are making from the entire 160 acres. Why should we plow, plant and cultivate two acres stintingly when we can make more clear dollars from one acre farmed intensively?

I have a friend at Danville, Ill., who is making a net yearly profit of \$5,000 to \$6,000 from only five acres. This man cannot boast of his large acreage, but he can boast of his yearly profits. He makes every square foot of his

ground contribute its full share toward his profits. I have learned that our profits are not determined by the number of acres we cultivate, but by the number of dollars we have left from each acre after all expenses are paid. If you have only enough fertilizers properly to enrich one acre, don't make the mistake of spreading it over two acres. You can better afford to allow one acre to lay idle than to spread your fertilizer too thin.

## Production and Selling

I have known growers who succeeded in getting splendid crops of fruit, but who failed to get satisfactory profit because they did not understand the selling end of the business. All manufacturers realize that the better and more perfectly their product is made, the easier it is to sell it. That's why they put the polish on and why everything is carefully tested and inspected before it leaves the factory. They know that the prospective buyer is influenced largely by the appearance of an article. If this is true with a manufactured article, it is even more true with perishable fruit.

When picking strawberries the calyx and a portion of the stem should be left on the berry. Berries picked in this manner look better and keep and ship better, than berries that are pulled from the calyx. I have my berries graded in the fields by the pickers. Each picker carries a stand containing six full quart boxes. The fancy berries are picked first, and before the picker moves forward to the next plant, the balance of the ripe berries are picked and put in a box for the second grade. When the six boxes are filled, the stand is taken to the packing house by a man employed for that work. During the early part of the picking season there will be at least five quarts of fancy berries to one quart of second grade, and as the season advances, the fancy berries decrease, while the second grade increases. The last few pickings will average about 50-50.

The packing house is kept cool by ventilators. The berries are examined by the packers, but never re-handled unless a picker fails to grade properly. In such a case, the picker is soon located by the number of his ticket, which goes with each picking stand. The berries are arranged just as attractively as possible. The fancy berries are packed in crates of twenty-four quarts each. The crate is then covered with a sheet of white waxed paper, which is cut the exact size of the crate. The lid is then fastened on, and a label guaranteeing the pack and quality covers the entire end of the crate. The second-grade berries also are nicely arranged, but in arranging the berries of both grades, the berries are just the same in the bottom as on the top of the box. Just arranged attractively on top; that's all.

When I devoted my entire attention to the growing and selling of fruit, I had no trouble in selling my berries, picked and packed in the manner I have just described, at 50 per cent above the market price, and sometimes the increase was more than 50 per cent. I have seen my berries selling on the market at 15 cents per quart when other berries, which were not properly picked and packed, were selling at only 5 and 7 cents per quart, and selling slowly at that price.

By means of a large and attractive label, I soon educated the consumer to call for my particular brand. Whether the order was given over the phone or in person, they demanded Beatty's Celebrated Strawberries, just the same as they demanded Royal Baking Powder or any other trademarked article.

I cannot tell you just how to sell your berries, because I am not acquainted with your local conditions, but whether you sell from house-to-house, through retail stores, or through the commission houses, I can tell you that it pays, and pays big, to properly pick and pack.

The best way to learn what the people want and what will attract them, is to first sell yourself a case of your own strawberries. Pick and pack one crate as I have outlined and then pick another crate with all kinds and grades jumbled in together, some with stems on, some without, some fully ripe, others only part ripe. After you have the two crates ready for the market, price the properly packed crate at \$3 and the other at \$2 and then get on the other side of the counter and buy the crate that appeals to you as being the best bargain. Dollars to doughnuts, you'll take the \$3 crate, because it is certainly the best buy.

Possibly you are like my neighbor grower. He said my way was too expensive; but when I tell you that all of this extra work of grading, packing, labeling, including the sheet of waxed paper cost a trifle less than 10 cents per twenty-four quart crate, while the difference in price ranged from \$1 to \$1.50 per crate, you will see that I was getting good pay for my work. In addition to this extra profit, I

(Continued on Page 3)



The method of this strawberry grower, located near Rochester, N. Y., is to have each picker put the berries he picks in a crate by themselves. The old method has been not to segregate each picker's berries but to place them in crates without knowing who the pickers are. By the new method each picker is assured that his reputation will rise or fall according to his care in handling the berries and picking them. The picker is thus liable to be overhauled and reprimanded since the berries he picked are subject to investigation at any time. The poor pickers may have mixed with the good fruit over ripe or defective berries that should have been discarded, or long fruit stems or leaves, or even other rubbish. There is a vast difference between good and poor pickers.



## Combating the Peach Tree Borer

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
J. S. UNDERWOOD, Johnson Co., Ill.

In order to most easily and successfully combat any orchard pest it is necessary to understand something of its habits. The moth of the peach tree borer is a thin winged bluish quiet flier that slips silently around through the orchard and lays its eggs at the base of the trunk of the tree and just under the edge of the ground on the bark of the tree where the moisture line begins at the top of the ground. The ground usually dries away from the trunk of the tree, leaving a little space between the tree and the soil and it is in this open space that the borer eggs are laid, barely below the surface of the soil and on the trunk or bark of the tree.

The moth does its laying in early summer, mostly through the months of May and June. By the first of August the eggs are hatched, and the little white grubs, barely discernible by the naked eye, at once begin to eat their way along the bark of the tree and with the intent of eating through the bark to the sap of the tree. This they can in young trees accomplish in a few days, but in older trees it takes them several weeks. They continue to eat their way through the inner bark next to the wood of the tree, and usually in a downward course with the object of being well under the surface of the ground when freezing weather has arrived. Their presence can be detected by the yellowish brown powder exuded and the attendant gum that results from the waste of the sap from the tree.

There are a good many ways of combating the peach tree borer, but the simplest, easiest and surest way that I have found is to bank up the soil around the base of the tree early in May and leveling it down in August. This allows the eggs to be laid in due time but they are up from the base of the tree and if the soil is taken away at the right time the egg will not hatch, and if left till after the egg is hatched the little borer is easily seen and destroyed before getting into the tree to damage it, and even if any are overlooked they will surely be found and devoured by the birds.

It is very important to go over the trees about every three weeks and move down the little mound, and immediately return it to the tree, as this prevents rootlets starting in the mounds, which is not advantageous, and it also keeps the soil from drying away from the tree so as to admit the borer moth far below the surface, down along the trunk of the tree, and if this is done every two or three weeks the result will be that no borer eggs will be hatched at all.

The mounds around the trees are best to be six or eight inches high around the young trees and with large trees eight or ten inches is not too high, the object in all this being to have the eggs laid above the surface of the ground so that they can be exposed to the birds during the fall and winter without having the soil away from the tree below the surface of the ground. This method is preventive and in my experience has proven infallible, cheap and instead of being injurious to the trees is very beneficial as it is a manner of cultivation.

Thousands of valuable peach trees are killed by the borer every year and it is, of course, of very great importance to keep them out. Among other depredations this pest works on the peach tree, it is frequently the cause of the development of root gall on the roots of peach trees, as the wounds made in the roots of the trees by the grub admit the entrance of the bacteria known as root gall, which is very destructive to the peach tree.

There are also a goodly number of other reasons, any one of which is sufficient to make it very important to keep borers out of the orchard, and of all the expedients that I have ever seen or tried, including painting the tree, wrapping with burlap, screening with wire, coating with coal tar and sulphur, and many others, the little earth mounds around the trees are the cheapest and most successful.

## Of the Torrens Land Titles, Griswold says:

"Court officers examine the title and the owner of a piece of real estate is issued by the State a certificate of his ownership bearing upon its face his name, description of the property, and list of any charges upon it. With this in his possession the owner may, by writing his name upon the certificate and delivering it, assign all his right, title and interest in the property to a purchaser or lender and the purchaser or lender can take the title with assurance and safety, for the State officers have examined the title and the State has provided an insurance fund to guarantee."

Should the Torrens Title Registration method meet with your approval, its unqualified adoption as a law in your State should be most helpful in enabling your farmers to profit more quickly by the privilege of forming LandCredit Cooperative Societies, so that they may utilize their land for credit without further unjust delays.

## Pruned Tomatoes are Profitable

During the past few years we have been very successful with tomatoes, especially early ones. We have experimented and have finally come to the conclusion that it does not matter so much what variety you plant as how they are planted and cared for through the season.

The tomato is not over-particular, as to soil, but good cultivation is necessary for a good yield.

We use good strong plants and begin to set in open ground about May 15th, sometimes a little earlier, if the

### Suggestions of Items That You May Need on the Farm

Berry baskets, berry crates, peach baskets, grape baskets and bushel baskets are necessities upon the fruit farm. It is well to order these and other items several weeks and months in advance of the date of use in order to be sure of having them on hand when wanted.

1. A home evaporator will make it possible to save from waste much fruit upon the farm. The heat comes from the stove beneath.

2. Apple paring machines, which are helpful not alone to the canning factory but to the busy housewife.

3. Jelly press. This is a convenient device for pressing the juice from fruits for jellies.

4. Mill for grinding and pressing apple pomace for cider on a small scale.

5. Bag for picking fruit.

6. Saw for pruning fruit trees.

7. Levin tree and grape pruner.

8. Tree pruner with long handle, by means of which a man may stand upon the ground and cut off branches in the top of a tree.

9. Stepladders for picking fruit on the lower branches of trees.

10. Extra strong pruner for clipping branches of moderate size.

11. Snagging shears for cutting off larger branches of trees.

season is favorable. The tomatoes that get ripe during July and August as a rule, bring very good prices.

We do not prune the tomato plants until they have been in the open ground several weeks.

When the first small branches begin to appear around the base of each plant they are pinched off. From two to four are removed. The lower branches are never as strong as those that come later, and if left on, will retard the growth of the plant.

No more pruning is done until considerable growth has been made and the clusters of buds have begun to appear. When enough fruit clusters have "set" we cut off all surplus growth. That is, when one or two large branches of bloom have appeared on each remaining branch, we remove those not wanted and pinch the tip out of each and every branch that is left to bear tomatoes.

It has been nothing unusual for us to have ripe tomatoes a month before their regular ripening season. We continue to prune until they begin to ripen. Never after.—Anna Wade Gallagher, Ohio.

## Canker in the Orchard

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
J. S. UNDERWOOD, Johnson Co., Ill.

Cankered trees live and produce a crop of fruit for a long while. Generally speaking, the prevention of this dreaded fungus disease involves simply the precaution of careful and deep soil preparation, and the maintenance of the trees in a good state of health throughout all stages of their growth. The fungus is more liable to attack apples than pears, though once diseased the cure is equally difficult.

Experts have different opinions in regard to the exact origin of the trouble, still, as canker seldom develops on thoroughly healthy trees it is reasonable to assume that the primary cause lies in the soil. A secondary reason for canker may be injury to the bark through plant lice, birds, etc.

Young trees usually find a plentiful supply of suitable food the first few years after they have been planted, for their roots are in recently dug ground and so nourishment is easily available. Moreover they are not bearing heavily if at all. It is when they begin to exert their inherent bearing powers to the full and are not regularly and scientifically manured that they become victims to canker. Let any orchard man consider for a moment the quantity of nutriment needed for the production of a bushel of fruit, and then ask himself whether he is giving the trees adequate provision for the coming season's burden.

If one has not a thorough knowledge as to the use of crude fertilizers it might be well for him to obtain the advice of one who has such knowledge before applying them. While a moderate yearly dressing of lime in some form or other is advantageous to all fruits, one may possibly overdo liming the pip class—apples and pears. I think the inexperienced can do no better than rely upon stable manure and complete artificial fertilizers in conjunction with a thin layer of bone meal. The bone meal contains lime and might be employed once every year.

Another suggested reason for canker is neglecting to clean the trees of woolly aphids. In the earlier stages canker is, as a rule, curable and often all that is required is to spray the whole tree with a solution of sulphate of copper, using one pound of the copper to five gallons of tepid water. Special care should be taken to saturate the diseased portions of the bark with the fungicide.

Where the disease is well established, all that one can reasonably expect to do is to prolong the tree's bearing, and not cure it. The treatment in this case is to cut out and scrape with a sharp knife the infected portions, then syringe with the sulphate of copper solution and paint the wounds with tar or dark-brown paint. More important than the external medicine, or the use of the knife, is to try and bring the trees back to health through cultivating the soil. Badly drained ground cannot grow healthy fruit trees, and neither can poor soil give good results.

Editor's Note. At Green's Fruit farm I have never seen a tree attacked with canker. I have assumed that it was a fungus disease, attacking injured spots.

## Essentials of Small Fruit Growing

(Continued from Page 2)

was adding to my reputation and creating a greater demand for Beatty's Celebrated Berries all the while.

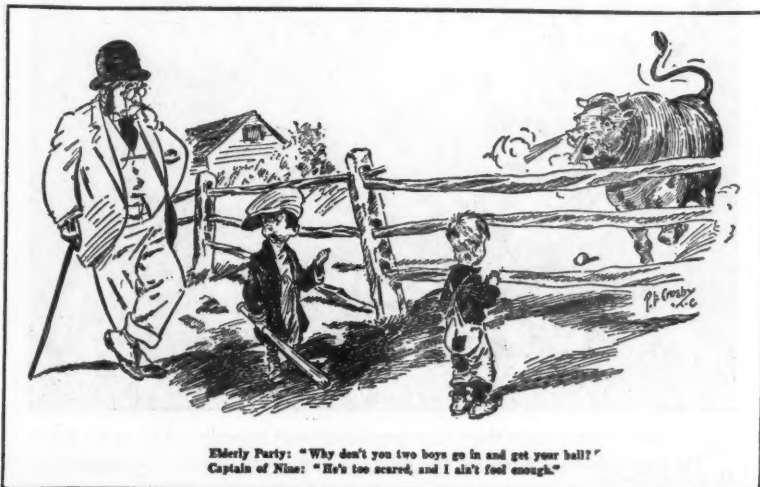
I never picked berries after a dew, or when they were wet from a rain if I could possibly avoid it. I always knew right where my berries were going to be sold long before they ripened. It's a poor time to hunt a market for strawberries when your vines are loaded with ripened fruit. You might better begin selling when the plants commence to blossom, and if you forget everything else I have said, remember this: The buying public is not going to buy your berries just because you want to sell them. If your berries sell in preference to other berries and at a higher price, it will be because your berries have been grown, picked and packed better than the other fellow's.

(Continued in Next Issue)

## Keeping Apples

A brother member reported that in his cellar he could keep from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of apples. He first sprinkled with a solution of copperas, then piled the apples in bins as high as possible. Upon being asked for his opinion on ventilation, he said that they did not want too much; that it was his experience that the apples exposed to the air rotted worse than those in the middle. Apples left in piles have a greasy coating formed on the outside, and if they once reach this stage they are comparatively free from rot. This coating is formed in from six weeks to two months, and most of the rotting is done during this period. The cellars should be sprayed or sprinkled frequently to stop all fungus growth. He also advocated building storage houses over springs, as the flow of water will keep the house cool, and also give sufficient ventilation.

"Health is the condition of wisdom and the sign is cheerfulness—an open and noble temper."—Emerson.



Elderly Party: "Why don't you two boys go in and get your ball?"  
Captain of Nine: "He's too scared, and I ain't fool enough."



## Home Canning Outfit Pays Profits

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: "Your fruit plus our canner equals golden profit," cries a manufacturer's circular. The problem of marketing farm products at a profit is of vital importance to every fruit grower, the very keynote of his failure or success in the business. The most profitable of his crops as well as the most healthful, wholesome food crops produced are of the perishable class. This is why they are the most profitable. Berries, tree fruits and many vegetables must be marketed the very day of ripening or they are a total loss to the grower. Short crops generally result in loss; good crops and a large yield mean a glutted, over-stocked, low-priced market.

The losses annually resulting from these market conditions, which no fruit grower can help, are certainly enormous. It has been estimated that if these foods could be saved they would supply food for the entire nation. The "high cost of living" and the city brother's daily cry of high food prices are traced directly to this waste of produce.

The fruit grower finds his great salvation in the home canning outfit, sizes and capacities of which are made to meet requirements of all, these ranging from those to be used on the kitchen stove, to more expensive, for canneries in the orchard. But home canning is a necessity in this day and age, since home canning offers the only certain and practical method of preserving the perishable products and placing them on a market standard. City consumers will gladly purchase home canned fruits or vegetables, as has many times been illustrated in the experiences of fruit growers throughout New York State.

One Western New York fruitman purchased a canning outfit for \$18, and this placed on the old kitchen stove was made to pay big returns the first year. Sixty-five bushels of tomatoes were canned, at an average cost of 25 cents per bushel, the total expenditure being \$53. These sold at a city grocery for \$1.40 per dozen, so that the net returns were better than \$60, more than paying for the outfit, and leaving a goodly sum beside. Peas, sweet corn, asparagus, and other vegetables were canned in cans of proper sizes, while cherries, berries, plums, peaches, pears, etc., were preserved for winter sale, bringing high prices and finding ready buyers.

There is no trouble for a beginner to make good from the very start. Every outfit has a book of directions, while booklets may be procured for the asking of the Department of Agriculture, or Cornell Agriculture College.

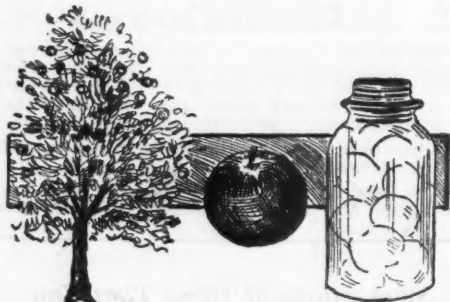
The home canning outfit makes it possible for every farmer and fruit grower to actually save every surplus food product in the most attractive and appetizing manner, both from garden and orchard, converting this surplus that usually goes to waste into a wholesome food for winter use or into real money of profitable amounts from the sale of the surplus not needed for home use.

To the fruit grower the canning outfit offers "crop independence"—a safe, sure, profitable market at all times. When the crop matures, if the grower is unable to secure a profitable market, the crop is canned. It is then no longer a perishable article that must be sacrificed at the price named by a middleman or consumer, but stands independent on the price the owner deems proper to demand. High class canned goods can always be sold when the market is highest, and the fruit grower will have no trouble taking orders in advance from city people of means, who return home in the Fall only to find their ordered canned fruit ready for delivery.

If the work starts at the proper time, there need be no waste in canning. Take the peel from peaches and make a conserve, which may be placed in jelly glasses and readily sold for a good price, while the peaches are canned and bring another price. Berries, possibly a little too far gone to make desirable canned fruit, will stand longer cooking and extra care will make a jelly for which there will be unlimited demand. Such may be made from raspberries, blackberries, currants, strawberries, etc., and by mixing two or more of these together, a combination jelly will be had that is most delicious.

Usually large canning supply houses have labels and outfits for individually branding the article as coming from your farm. Be certain to use these highly colored labels from the start, for they will advertise. Give post office address and telephone number, and invite those who purchase to place early orders the following season. This will insure a good business without extra thought, for those who purchase once your canned fruit and vegetables, if your goods are good, will come back for a return order.

Make your fruit crop independent; save the surplus that usually goes to waste. It is a sign that you are worthy to be a farmer and fruit grower, and that you have a head for good business.—Earl William Gage.



Our artist in the above illustration attempts to show the transition of fruit from the tree to the can. Canning fruit is now and has long been the main method of preserving fruit, but now there is an innovation, which consists of freezing strawberries, cherries, raspberries, peaches, the most perishable of all fruits, holding them more safely even than by canning.

## Thinning Fruit on Apple Trees

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
M. ROBERT CONOVER, N. J.

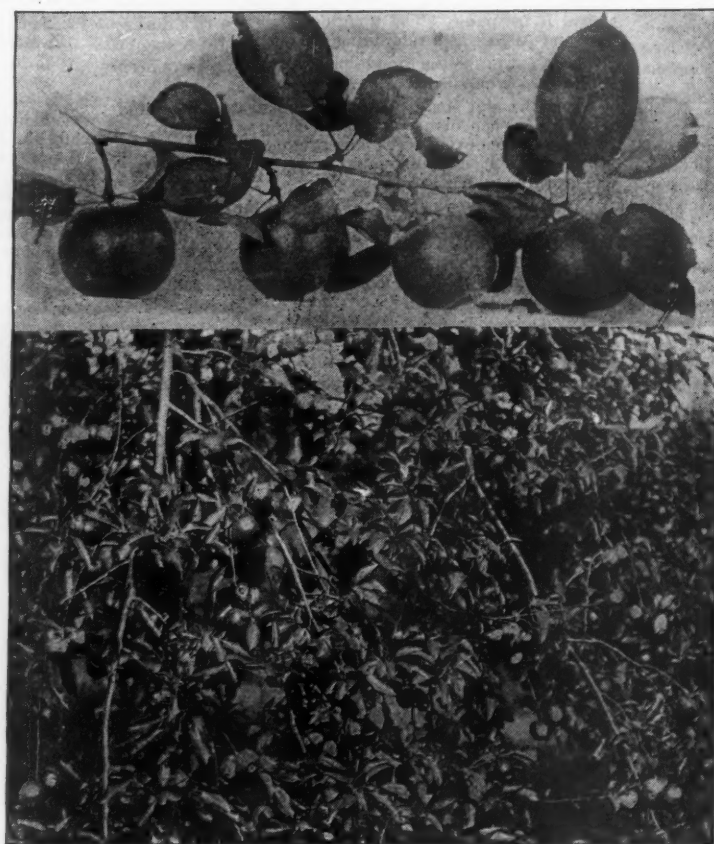
The picking off of part of the immature fruit on full-set apple and peach trees is favored by successful fruit growers in this section. It gives much better development of size and quality and it also induces annual bearing which in the general summing of the profits of years may serve the grower better than very full crops on alternate years often occurring when market conditions are not favorable for high prices.

In June when the apple trees are heavily set with young fruit, there usually occurs what is called the "June drop," when much young fruit falls off. Seldom is this natural thinning thorough enough to serve the tree in producing the finest fruit. Right after this is the best time to begin thinning. Thin them so that the fruit has room for growth to a fine size. Clustered apples suffer cramped development.

Of the early summer varieties of apple the largest may be thinned out and sold.

Of the late varieties the smallest are picked off and discarded.

No man who thinks anything of a tree will ever make a hitching post of it.



The upper branch of apples shows the proper distance apart for apples and the proper way to thin. The lower branches illustrate the over laden tree which needs thinning. Photographs from M. Robert Conover.

## Mistakes of Fruit Growers

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
CHAS. F. HIGGS, Va.

Successful apple and peach growers have done so well in this locality that many inexperienced men have rushed pell mell into fruit growing, expecting to get rich at it in a short time.

All sorts of land and all kinds of orchard sites have been bought, including stump and boulder-strewn ground which the owners have hastened to plant without clearing and without considering how they were going to cultivate their orchards in the face of the obstructions.

Stump pullers haven't proven satisfactory with us. They are too slow to suit impatient men to get their trees in the ground; they are too expensive; dangerous to man and team and the large hole left by the pulled stump takes too much time and labor to fill and it is too hard to get the dirt off the roots.

Judge T. N. Haas owned a piece of stump land near Harrisonburg. He wanted to use it for an orchard but didn't know how to get rid of the stumps. He tried to induce some one to pull them but they were green and many of them very large and nobody would tackle the job.

So it was decided to blast them. It seems to be the general idea that anybody can blast stumps, whether they know anything about dynamite or not. The contractor the judge employed to clear his land sent a negro to do the blasting. The only tool he had to make the holes under the stumps was a pointed crowbar.

The result of getting the holes shallow and improperly placed was that the dirt was blown out on one side of the stump, exposing the roots on that side, but leaving the stump firmly in the ground. The judge was not satisfied with this work and the contractor sent another man to try his hand at it.

This second man proceeded to bore into the base of the stumps with an inch and a quarter auger. These holes were bored in several places, loaded with dynamite and fired with an electric blasting machine. This method resulted in tearing the top of the stumps off, but left the base and roots in the ground. The orchard site was in no better shape for planting than it was originally.

Hearing that I had had considerable experience with stumps, the judge then engaged me to clear the plot. I have a full equipment of tools, including earth augers and blasting machine.

With a 2½ inch earth auger, I bored holes under the stumps at an angle of forty-five degrees and getting down well under them. As many as four holes were put down and loaded under some of the largest white oaks. The use of electric caps and the blasting machine enabled me to fire all four charges exactly together.

The stumps came out, root and all, with little or no earth clinging to them and split up into several easily handled pieces. I also blasted out the roots left by the previous blasters.

The judge had got rid of an orchard of a poor variety and wanted to replace them with Stayman winesaps, so I took out the apple stumps by blasting.

The young trees were planted where the old ones had stood. Generally, this is not considered good practice, but we wanted the benefit of the nicely pulverized hole made by the blasting to give the young trees a fair chance. The last time I talked with Judge Haas he told me they were making fine growth.

If people wanting to succeed as fruit growers will properly clear their land and then plant their trees in blasted holes, their battles will be half won.

## Draining the Farm

A young college student was asked one day by his father what he considered the best paying investments on the farm. The boy replied that the silo and the farm drainage were of the greatest value. And he just about hit the nail on the head. Most farmers have the silos now but there are many farms which would be greatly improved if they were properly drained. When we say properly drained, we mean that very thing because a drain is of no value unless it is properly laid, says Michigan Farmer.

The effects of drainage are many and important. These are some of the more important effects.

1. Drainage opens the inter spaces between the soil particles, thereby allowing the air and sunlight to enter the soil. The entrance of the air into the soil promotes the growth of the nicro bacteria which are so important.

2. Drainage makes a greater depth of soil, loosening the soil to a greater depth, enabling the plant to get more out of the soil.

3. Drainage increases the soil temperature because it removes the water from the soil.

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## Conserve the Moisture

Soil ordinarily contains many passageways through which the water quickly rises to the surface. Unless we provide a mulch covering by disking, harrowing, or cultivating the ground to prevent it, the water will evaporate and the soil will bake, crack, and become hard, dry, and unproductive.

Few persons have any idea of the large amount of water it requires to mature an ordinary crop. It has been determined by thousands of experiments that it requires approximately 300 tons of water to grow an average acre of corn.

### Water Constantly Evaporating

This does not take into account the water that is constantly being evaporated from the soil in which the crop is growing. It considers only the water used by the plants themselves. The Iowa experiment station found that the loss of moisture in growing one ton of air-dried corn fodder was 570 tons.

The capacity of a soil to hold water depends upon its composition, and upon its texture. The lighter a soil, or the more sand it contains, the less water it will hold. The more humus a soil contains, the greater its water-holding capacity, for humus is a vegetable sponge.

The problem of conserving soil moisture, then, is not altogether in thorough cultivation, but in keeping in the soil a good supply of humus to take up the water and keep it from seeping into the lower levels beyond the reach of plants and from running off the surface.

The man who learns to store moisture in his soil and to keep it there for use of crops when they most need it, has learned one of the most important problems of crop production.

## Making Jellies and Canning Fruit for Individuals

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
JOHN E. TAYLOR, Maine

There is good evidence that for a small enterprise on the farm, canning fruit and making jellies for individual customers is a paying proposition. There are so many people in the city that long for good canned preserves and are willing to pay extra high prices if they can choose the kind and direct the way they shall be cared for. The prices that they are willing to pay make it tempting to the farmer's wife and they can make extra good money throughout the summer and fall months. Many people want strawberries, plums, and as a supplement light corn and vegetables which merely work in helping the profits and when the fall fruits come the customer is ready to pay big prices and in many cases the farmer's wife has the fruit on her farm that she can turn in and thus reap bigger profits.

Mrs. Jennie Hodges of Kennebec County, Maine has illustrated the good profits from this sort of work and she makes several hundred dollars each year at canning, etc., which does not interfere with her regular work as everything is brought to her, including the cans, and the customer comes after the fruit. As an incident of how some fruits can be turned into profits is shown by the use of the crab apple in making jellies. In many places the crab apple is not reckoned as much but if made into jelly as is done by this woman, she receives a big profit from these apples.

## The Measure of a Mile

A Statute mile is 5,280 feet of twelve inches each. But some farm miles are anywhere from three to five times as long as others, especially in the springtime, says The Farming Business. The real measure of a farm mile is the size or weight of load which a team of horses can pull over it at all times of the year. Many a man who lives only two statute miles from his town travels more actual miles in getting his year's products to market than does another man who lives anywhere from five to ten statute miles from a town; because some spot or other in that road is so "rotten" that he can haul only a small load thru or over it—this time of the year it is more often thru than it is over.

Another way of putting this fact is to say that the labor and time cost of each ton-mile of load hauled over a road is the real measure of its length or efficiency; a ton-mile is 2,000 pounds hauled 5,280 feet, or it may be 1,000 pounds hauled 10,560 feet, or 4,000 pounds hauled 2,640 feet. Suppose that one road leading into a town is in such condition that a man can haul a ton of hay over it easily with a team of horses; another road leading into that town is so rotten that the same man with the same team would have to make two trips over it, each time with a half-ton load, to get that ton of hay into the town; a third road leading into the town is so fine that the same team could haul a two-ton load of hay over it with the same ease. Each of these three roads is just 5,280 feet long, but from the standpoint of hauling hay the second one is twice as long as the first one and four times as long as the third.

At the end of which of these three

roads would you rather live? The two-ton road, of course—anybody would. If you are now living at the end of a half-ton road you can live at the end of a two-ton road without moving. But you probably would have to get out and hustle a little and get your neighbors to help you make that half-ton road into a two-ton road. Just think how much it would mean to you in both coin and comfort.



It needs no argument to prove that children are fond of fruit. Leave the child alone and he will find the strawberry bed, the raspberry bush, the grape vine, apple, peach, pear, plum or cherry tree without a guide post or instructions. Instinct takes the child to the attractive spot where the ripe strawberries may be found. This is not brought about entirely by the attractiveness and fragrance of the fruit, but by the fact that our ancestors way back thousands of years were fruit eaters, their principal sustenance being fruit and nuts.

## Most Fruit Promising

Fruit buds are blooming freely about as far north as latitude 40° in the central and eastern part of the country, and to about 45° west of the Rocky Mountains. The condition of the fruit buds is very satisfactory in most of the Central and Northern States reporting. In the central Rocky Mountain region the low night temperatures have checked the advance of fruit, and there has been no serious damage from the cold weather. The freeze of the 9th did considerable damage to peaches and plums in Oklahoma, and slight damage in Texas. It is reported also that a good many peaches have been killed by the unfavorable temperatures in the Middle Atlantic Coast States. The weather has been favorable for the strawberry crop in the lower Mississippi Valley, says National Crop Bulletin.

At Rochester, N. Y. All fruit promises well. Peaches are safe. Apples promise a full crop.

Mr. Latzko, a New Jersey reader of Green's Fruit Grower, has 6,000 fruit trees in bearing and has, this year, grafted 14,000 trees on his farm. His farm is now one of the Government experimental stations in that part of the country.



Winding its way lazily down the valley the little home stream murmurs in joyous peace as it twitters over the ripples. Here are the scenes of many happy dreams. In early spring it rushes madly with the swell of the freshets, not then to be trifled with by man or beast.—A. H. Pulver.

## Much From Little Land

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
J. S. UNDERWOOD, Johnson Co., Ill.

It matters not how much fruit we may grow, we should not fail in raising at least a plentiful supply of vegetables for family use. Vegetables and fruits are the very best things anyone can eat and every owner of a spot of ground should strive to keep his table well supplied with a variety of such food. Home-raised fruits and vegetables are always fresh and good and are obtained in the cheapest possible way, and with a good supply of such not much money has to be spent for other food, thus one's living expenses are very materially reduced. The family that consumes plenty of fruits and vegetables is always in much better health than the one that does not. The man who buys all or nearly all the food used in his home cannot live easily and pleasantly, unless he has a good and permanent income.

Fruits are easily raised; so, too, are vegetables, and by a little economy it is a comparatively easy matter to produce a large quantity of vegetables on a small area of ground. If the soil is well enriched and the vegetables receive proper cultivation there is no need of giving them as much space as is necessary in more extensive vegetable growing. The rows of small, quick growing vegetables like beets, carrots, lettuce and radishes, need be only far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Fifteen inches is ample and if space is limited they may be made but twelve inches apart. Early cabbage being a compact grower may be set as close as fifteen inches, with rows two feet apart. Two feet between the rows also is sufficient for bush beans.

The usual distance between tomato plants is four feet, but in the small garden this is a waste of space. By training the vines on trellises or merely tying them to stakes they may be set two feet apart. In each hill a big shovel-ful of manure should be placed, for tomatoes are gross feeders and their roots do not extend far. All side shoots should be pinched off until the plant has reached a height of two feet, when two or three branches may be allowed to grow. All branches must be securely tied to the trellis. Before the tomatoes begin to ripen a little nitrate of soda may be worked into the soil about each plant.

If one desires to grow only a few cucumbers the plants may be grown upon a trellis, or planted around the outside of the poultry yard and allowed to climb on the wire netting. A few stakes driven around each hill will protect the plants from the chickens. The space between melon hills and rows may be utilized to grow marrowfat beans for winter use. When the early cabbage begins to head up make hills between the rows every four feet and plant cucumber seed. By the time the plants are a few inches high the cabbage is out of the way and the cucumbers have the ground to themselves.

In order to stand double drain upon its resources the soil must be well supplied with plant food. Good stable manure is about the best thing that can be used. In time it may make the soil somewhat acid, but this can be corrected by the application of lime once in three or four years.

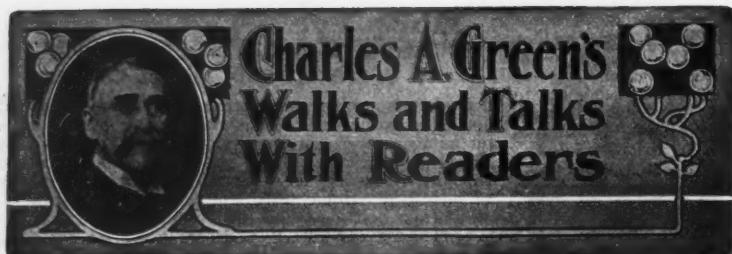
## Northwestern Fruit Growers Being Hurt By Those Who Give Out Crooked Estimates of Prospective Yields

Wenatchee, Wash.—The Northwestern apple is subject to pests more or less the same as fruit grown in other sections and reports show that a vast amount of faulty, wormy fruit was produced and stored in 1915, says The Packer. Thousands and thousands of dollars are spent each year to eradicate these pests and it may safely be said that the fruit produced on the average is high class compared with other sections.

There is one pest, however, that has never been sprayed against and it has undoubtedly done the Pacific coast apple deal more harm in years gone by than all the rest of the pestiferous insects combined. This particular breed, which to a very large extent, has gone unnoticed, is a two-legged variety which interests itself in giving out crop estimates, furnishing one set of figures for the consumption of the apple grower and another set for the apple buyer. These figures are manufactured very, very often for commercial purposes and the practice has been indulged in to so great an extent that the trade generally in the United States and the growers themselves place very little reliance in figures that are given out by those who appear to have an ax to grind. On this account those who make a conscientious effort to arrive at correct estimates are not given the consideration their figures deserve. The apple crop has so very often been misrepresented that wise dealers among the buyers are making it a practice of verifying any figures furnished, no matter what the source.

At the present time, the Northwestern growers are being told in some quarters (Continued on page 17)





### Planting Fruit Trees by the Roadside

Here is something that has been accomplished in Europe, and particularly in Germany where fruit trees planted along the borders of the highways have been the source of much revenue, and in some instances enough revenue to pay taxes on the property. In this country such tree planting has not been frequently made, for the reason that land is so cheap in the United States. The time has come for our people to consider this measure, which will greatly add to the beauty of our rural highways and be a source of revenue at slight expense.

The soil close to the fences on either side of our public roads is far more fertile on the average than the soil of our fields, therefore if you plant fruit trees close to the fence and care for them the first few years, loosening up the sod once or twice during the year within a radius of two or three feet around each tree, the trees will soon care for themselves and yield abundant crops of attractive and salable fruit.

Some may argue that those who travel the highway would carry off the fruit, but such is not the fact where the experiment has been tried. Those traveling by respect the enterprise of the man who has done so much to beautify the landscape.

The tree most suitable for this highway planting is first of all the apple. A roadway lined with apple trees is a beautiful sight at all seasons of the year, particularly when in blossom or when laden with tinted fruit. If late fall or winter varieties of apples are planted, surely no one will pick them to eat, for they would not be ripe. In Germany plums seem to be the favorite kind of fruit for planting along the highways, the German prune being an attractive variety there. But cherry trees are no less attractive. There are few farms in this country which do not have sufficient front on the highway to afford a good place for the planting of from 100 to 200 fruit trees.

### Profit in Popcorn

I feel like saying to the boys on the farm that money can be made in growing popcorn. I mention this fact knowing that many boys desire some method of securing pocket money. There is considerable to be learned in growing popcorn, as there is in most other specialties. You will know more the second year than you will the first, and if you pursue the growing of popcorn for ten years there will be something to learn at the end of that period.

If popcorn is planted near field corn or sweet corn, there will be a mixture, which is undesirable. Be careful in selecting varieties, getting information on this subject from those who deal in popcorn or purchase it. For myself I should prefer to make pocket money by growing strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, but the growing of popcorn is more easily learned than the growing of small fruits.

### Keeping Account of Favors Shown

The little boy Robbie thought he ought to be paid for his acts of helpfulness and deeds of kindness, therefore he decided to keep an account during the coming week of all the favors he had done his father and mother. At the end of the week his account book contained many entries such as the following: bringing father's slippers, going upstairs for mother, getting a match for father's cigar, picking up scraps of paper or other things from the carpet, feeding the cat, feeding the dog, feeding the parrot, going to the grocery store.

Robbie was pleasantly surprised at the fact that he could make out so extensive a bill, which would amount to such a considerable sum, but it was understood that his father and mother also were to keep an account of what they had done for Robbie, and when Robbie saw this momentous bill, containing charges for board, clothing, care, for heating, gas and electricity,

for lighting, and many other similar charges, he was greatly astonished and troubled.

That night when his mother had tucked him in bed and bent over him to give him his good night kiss, he whispered: "We don't do things for pay in this house, do we, mother?"

### If I Were the Boss

How natural it is for the average individual to be inspired with the belief that if he were boss great reforms would result. It is possible for a very incompetent individual, one who has never accomplished much of anything, and who gives evidence of stupidity, to have a firm conviction that if he were boss old methods would be discarded, which are the result of long years of experience and special training, and the incompetent man's plans being put into effect would revolutionize the enterprise in question.

It seems to be the plan of nature to deceive the simple minded and to lead them to suspect, yes, to be convinced, that they have exceptional ability along the lines of human enterprises, while others more wise can see nothing but stupidity on the part of the new candidate. This is a wise provision of nature, for if every individual should have full appreciation of his own stupidity or incapacity along certain lines, he would at once become disheartened even to the verge of committing suicide. By deceiving the bumptious but incompetent individual, nature prevails upon him to continue striving, thus in the end he accomplishes more than he would if he had been discouraged at an early age by full knowledge of his own weakness.

This is peculiarly an age favorable for young men and unfavorable for the aged man. The young man has pushed himself to the front. He has a superabundance of courage. Not having had experience, he sees no danger ahead, while the experienced veteran who has gone safely or otherwise through numerous panics or financial revolutions, and who has seen the downfall of the strongest and the bravest, sees many hidden pitfalls.

The youngster who has such overweening opinions of his own ability and is overburdened with conceit, in searching for an advanced position should talk as little as possible, for the moment he opens his mouth and sets before the experienced man his untried plans and schemes, his shallowness born of inexperience is as plainly visible as the handwriting upon the walls of Belshazzar's palace.

There was a time when the son listened with complacency and respect to the counsels of his father, but that time has passed. Now the son considers himself capable of instructing his father along lines of enterprises in which the son has had no experience and in which the father has had the training of forty or fifty years. This does not appear in isolated cases but seems to be the tendency of the age.

### May the Potato Crop be Lost Forever

It looks as though there were danger that this great food of the nations of the earth may in time disappear or prove unprofitable, owing to the fact that it is well known that varieties of potatoes deteriorate and become unprofitable and that it is necessary to be continually producing new varieties. If we were prevented from producing new varieties the potato itself would soon run out and become unprofitable. The crisis is caused by the fact that potatoes now do not form seed as they did of old, and without seed new varieties cannot be secured. It is a surprise to many experiment station managers and others to learn that in searching a large field of potatoes a thimbleful of seed could not be secured. A thimbleful of potato seed will sell I am told for over \$6.00. This offer has been made and still no seed secured.

### Influence of the War on the Demand for Trees, Plants and Vines

I am asked to express my opinion on the above subject. Naturally I would not think that the war would increase the demand for apples, and yet, to the surprise of everybody, it did seem to increase the demand last year, the season of 1914. It does not seem natural that such a devastating war as is being fought now in Europe could result in permanent benefits to any person or nationality, though temporary advantages will occur and have occurred. My thought is that high priced fancy fruit may have less demand owing to the war, but in all such affairs it is difficult to prophesy or even to express an opinion as to what may be the ultimate result of the war on the sale of apples in Europe, or in other respects. This reminds me of the remark once made by Horace Greeley, which was that it is the unusual which happens.

### My Thorn Apple Tree

Late last season I planted a thorn apple tree, double blooming, a beautiful ornamental tree, near my city office. Weeks after I noticed that this tree had not thrown out a leaf nor had any bud expanded, therefore though the top had been headed back partially by the planter, I headed it back more severely. A month later I noticed that there was no evidence of growth on this tree, though it gave evidence of being alive, since the bark was green and plump, therefore I cut back the tree savagely, doing what many would think would destroy the tree. I mean by this that I cut back the top and cut off all the branches, leaving simply a short stub about two feet high barren of branches. This cutting was done about two weeks ago. Yesterday I examined the tree and found fresh buds starting out through the bark where no buds had been visible before. I have saved the life of this tree by heavily cutting back the top. Here is a lesson for those whose shrubs, vines or trees have not started to grow as they had expected. The remedy is to cut off the top and head back the branches savagely.

### Planting the Tree, Shrub or Vine

There is so much to be taught regarding the planting, pruning and caring for vines, shrubs and trees, there would seem to be plenty of work ahead for many years in directing and teaching the people on this subject.

In many instances the planting, spraying, pruning, etc., is made a sort of bugbear for the planter. I have before me photographs indicating how shrubs should be planted. The instructions are that the holes should be wide and deep and the subsoil loosened, fertilizers applied and many other details, which would lead the novice in planting to suppose that to plant a vine or tree was a mysterious undertaking, whereas it is the simplest thing in the world to plant a tree and to make it grow and thrive and bear fruit abundantly.

There are certain facts to be borne in mind which are out of the ordinary. On my father's farm the top soil of the front yard had been taken off in grading, leaving a hard pan of gravel and clay at the surface of the soil, making this a difficult place for transplanting trees or shrubs successfully. It was necessary for my father to dig a wide and deep hole and to remove the gravel or clay from this hole, and in planting the tree to get from the neighboring garden some loose, friable soil for placing around the roots of this newly transplanted tree. But in ordinary instances no such painful labor is necessary in planting, as is shown by the fact that two men in a plowed and well fitted field could without difficulty plant 300 fruit trees in a day in such a way as to have them all live. It might be possible for two men to plant 500 or 1000 trees in a day, but this would be exceptional, much depending upon the skill and knowledge of the planters.

Most people who are planting shrubs or trees have good soil, thus it is no hardship for them to plant successfully. If you are planting a tree or a shrub in a grass plot see that the sod is removed for a space of two to three feet wide, keeping the sod in a pile by itself at one side. Then excavate the hole to the depth of 12 to 15 inches. Without disturbing the subsoil place the tree in position and cover the roots with the loose soil taken from the hole, packing the earth firmly as you proceed in covering

the roots. Now the tree is planted, but if you will place the sods that you have just disturbed over the surface of the ground around the tree with grass side down and roots up, these sods will make an excellent mulch and will retain the moisture around this newly transplanted tree better than most any other substance, although straw litter or manure will answer a similar purpose. These sods should be disturbed occasionally through the summer to see that they do not again begin growth.

Plants, shrubs and trees are often planted too deep. There should be 6 to 8 inches of soil over the roots of trees. It is well to make allowance in digging the hole for the tree to have it deep enough so that it need not be filled entirely to the brim, thus leaving a cavity for the summer showers to furnish welcome moisture. Cut off half of the length of each branch. Pack the soil firmly excepting the surface.

### Cherry Pie

Walt Mason says that if he were a young man he would prefer a June bride to a cherry pie, but since he is an old man he will welcome the cherry pie, or words to that effect.

Cherry pie certainly offers temptation to the hungry man or the man who knows when he sees a good thing. Cherries are indeed tempting fruit. When the terrible epidemic of smallpox was threatening to sweep through a certain city, the man in charge of the secluded and temporary hospital where the victims of smallpox were confined was in the habit of going through the hall crying out to the patients that cherries would soon be ripe.

I never tire of watching the cherry tree near the entrance to my dwelling from the moment it leaves out in the spring until the last cherry is plucked. How beautiful in blossom and how quickly the cherries develop and begin to color. The birds are watching the tree and are attracted to it while the cherries are yet green. The moment the cherries begin to color, the birds inspect with greater interest each heavily laden branch. When the fruit is nearly ripe the birds congregate from far and near. Even the crows swoop down upon the cherry tree. The crows are the only ones that we frighten away. We welcome the birds and grow fruits upon our city home lot especially for our feathered friends, among which are the mulberry, raspberry, strawberry, mountain ash berries, tree cranberries, and others.

He who plants a cherry tree plants continuous delight about his home. But one cherry tree should not be enough. There should be a liberal number of trees, for your neighbors will not have cherries. They are not forehanded enough or considerate enough, or perhaps have not 35 cents to pay for a cherry tree. Then if you are a poor man and have ten or more cherry trees on your place, you may be able to dispose of them in the market. If you are too busy to pick them, you can get your neighbors to pick the cherries on shares, so that the money you receive from one-half the crop will be clear profit.

### The Thief

I am sorry for any man who has committed a crime. Such a man has not injured another nearly so much as he has injured himself. While God will forgive a man for his crime, human beings are not likely to do so, therefore the criminal is ever a criminal in the eyes of man. No one will take from the prison doors a man who is released from the prison and give this prisoner work, for the man's character is blackened and can only with the greatest difficulty be made white. The man who has committed a crime, if he should wear a placard on his breast stating that he is a criminal, would find no home open to him and no opportunity for work or advancement. What then shall the criminal do for a living? How shall he buy clothing and food? Many criminals answer this question by saying, "There is only one course and that is to continue my career of crime."

I doubt if the individual lives who has not been tempted sooner or later to do that which he should not have done. If there is such a thing as a ministering angel watching over the career of each man, woman and child, it should be our prayer that this angel may persuade the innocent never to commit a crime, no matter how small or insignificant it may appear to be.



# The "Barefoot" Tire

## and Why.



WHEN you take your Shoes off tonight do this:  
—Bear your weight on your right Foot and, without lifting it off the floor, press it forward and backward firmly.

Then observe that only the bony and muscular *Structure* of your Foot moves forward and backward, while its *Sole* stays fixed on the floor.

That demonstrates the *rolling motion* of flesh and muscle, the elastic Cushion quality which *reduces friction* in walking, and prevents slipping (backward, forward, or sideways).

It supplies that CLING quality, which gives *Traction without Friction*.

It protects the Bones and Sinews of the Foot against the Wear and Tear of action, as a lubricant protects Metal moving parts, while providing the wonderful "Barefoot" hold on slippery surfaces.

That ROLLING MOTION, then, is the ideal aimed at in this Clingy, Springy, and Stretchy black "Barefoot" Rubber of 1916 Goodrich Tires.

CONSIDER now the means by which many Tires have been given maximum Traction,—i.e., by means of a "sand-papery" texture in the Rubber of their Anti-Skid Treads.

Every time the Brakes are put on, to make such Tires grip the road, the relatively hard, unyielding, and comparatively brittle, texture of the Rubber in their Treads causes these Treads to *grind away* on the pavement, to WEAR OUT fast at the point of contact.

The sudden efficiency of their *grinding-Traction* also tugs so sharply on the Rubber Adhesive between the layers of Fabric in Tire as to separate these layers.

There is little "give" to them—just as there is little "slide" to them.

So, they gain Traction at the expense of Mileage.

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And, therein they differ radically from GOODRICH "Barefoot" Tires.

Because,—the Safety-Tread on Goodrich Tires is made of "Barefoot-Rubber," a new, and exclusive compound which discards all unnecessary whitish "frictional" ingredients that are heaviest and inert, as proved by its lighter weight.

HERE is how it acts in Automobiling,—  
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Then, the Barefoot-Rubber "Toes," of the Goodrich Safety-Tread Tire, CLING to the pavement (instead of *grinding against* it), in such manner as your Bare Foot would cling to a slippery surface—without Grind, and so, with the minimum of Frictional Heat or Wear for maximum Traction.

Goodrich "Barefoot-Rubber" is now made into Goodrich FABRIC Tires,—Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires,—Goodrich Inner Tubes,—Goodrich Truck Tires,—Goodrich Motor Cycle, and Bicycle, Tires, as well as into Goodrich Rubber Boots, Over-Shoes, Soles and Heels.

Get a Sliver of it from your nearest Goodrich Branch, or Dealer. Stretch it thousands of times, but break it you can't.

That's the Stuff that GOODRICH Black-Tread Tires are made of.

# GOODRICH

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30 x 3 1/2		\$13.40
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33 x 4	Safety Tread.....	\$22.00
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36 x 4 1/2		\$31.60
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 New topper, yet more two-third price of new top; auto wheels, disc wheels, rim 215; heavy and wagon wheels \$1.50; auto \$1.50. Our catalog gives wholesale prices and freight charges on everything to heavy and auto parts.  
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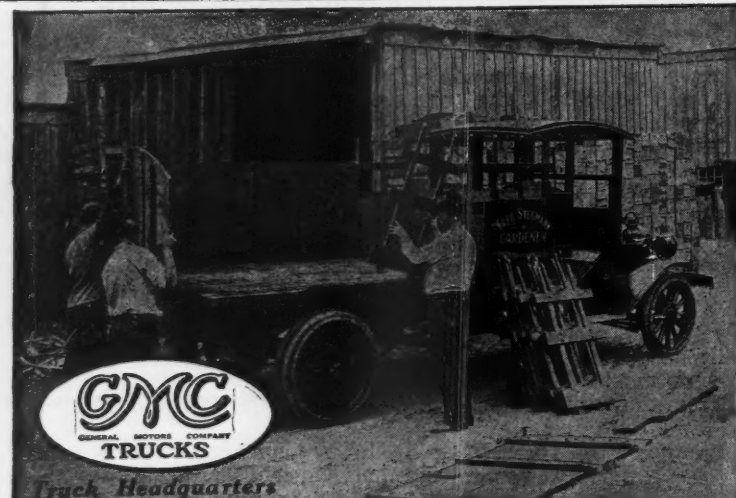
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# Notes from Green's Fruit Farm

By E. H. Burson

**The Railroads Slow.** Many fruit tree and plant growers, also those who are beautifying the grounds around the house with shade trees, shrubbery and plants, have been worried by the delay in receiving the stock ordered this season. And what of the shippers? Surely they have been put to their wits' end in trying to get better service for those who have entrusted their orders to them. Freight and express agents have been wired, phoned and written to trace shipments, and everything that possibly could be done has been done and still some shipments were 'hung up' somewhere for days, if not weeks, longer than could be reasonably expected. If this unusual delay had occurred a few years ago when the improved methods of packing nursery stock were unknown the loss to the purchasers might have been considerable. Then the season has been favorable too. Vegetation was tardy in putting on its spring garb. The soil was cold and very

little real spring weather was experienced until about two weeks later than usual.

**The Butterfly Bush.** Many of these have been set out the past spring. One nurseryman told me that at the beginning of the season he had 25,000 plants, that all were sold and that he was buying more to fill late received orders. I have not seen it in bloom but it is very highly spoken of and I hope that the readers of the Fruit Grower who purchased one or more will not be disappointed at the flowering time.

**The Tent Caterpillar** is working havoc again in orchard and on roadside. I note that some one advises those troubled with the pesky things to put a little piece of sod in a crotch of the tree near the nest or tent and the worms will resent the obstruction to their travels and die. This seems ridiculous but it may be so, but the progressive fruit grower will not spend his time cutting bits of sod and climbing trees to affix it to the limb. If the trees are large he will get out the spraying machine, mix six pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water and add 2½ gallons of lime sulphur and spray—or in the case of young trees that can be reached by hand, he will on a lowery day or a cold morning when the worms are in the web, carefully pull out the web, worms and all and put his foot on it. A smart boy will pull out and destroy 500 nests in an afternoon.

**The Asparagus Bed.** Every spring a

score or more ask me the best way to plant asparagus. My answer is always the same. Select a good loamy plot, see that it is in a good heart, mark the rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart, plow or dig a trench six to eight inches deep and set the plants one foot apart, spreading the roots well. Let the crown of the plant be two inches below the level of the land, press the soil very firmly upon the roots (not on the crown) cover the crown with half an inch of fine soil. As soon as the shoots get an inch or two high draw in another half inch of soil and when the growth is three or four inches high draw in enough soil to level the ground. Keep all weeds down. Do not cut any stalks that grow the first season, until they die. Then cut and cover the rows with rotted manure.

**Fruit Prospects.** Pears, apples, prunes, and hardy plums blossomed full. Apricots, Japanese plums, and peaches not more than one-quarter. In January the outlook for peaches was good, but the unseasonably warm spell in late January and early February caused the buds to swell and later sharp freezing weather killed the buds.

**How We Treated the Peach Trees.** As soon as it was seen that there was to be a very light crop or no crop at all, the trees were carefully gone over by an expert pruner and cut back severely. Old trees were dehorned. These dehorned trees are now sending out new shoots and will be in good trim for next year, and the young trees will have good, well rounded shaped heads and an abundance of 1916 growth that will warrant a crop in 1917 if the season is favorable.

**Two Barrels of Apples.** When the winter settled down upon us there were two barrels of apples out in the shed. One was R. I. Greening, the other two-thirds Ben Davis and one-third Minkler—These two barrels were rolled down into the storage cellar and no one thought of them until sometime in May and then they were opened up. The Greenings were all rotten while the contents of the other barrel was in first class condition, with scarcely a decayed specimen. The workmen are hoping that a few barrels will be forgotten next season.

## Birds at Green's Fruit Farm

We consider birds our friends. We do not molest them but attempt to give the birds every opportunity for living a happy life. There are few who realize the good work that the birds do in destroying insects. A little bird no larger than my thumb may destroy several thousand insects or eggs of insects in one day.

We are not alarmed if the birds carry off a few cherries or occasionally pick into a few strawberries, since we appreciate the fact that they more than make up for this slight loss in their useful work. Though our nursery farm is bordered on two sides by woodlands, birds have never done us serious injury by eating fruit. Many village, city and farm people are beginning to plant trees and shrubs that bear berries which are eaten by birds. The Russian mulberry bears more fruit than anything else I know of, unless it is the mountain ash. Both of these fruits are fed upon by birds. The tree cranberry and barberry are eaten by birds. With the exception of the mulberry, which continues ripening its fruit through several months of late summer, the above shrubs carry their fruit into the winter, which is helpful to the birds, providing food when it is almost impossible to secure it from any other source. Thousands of useful birds starve every winter in the northern and middle states.

## How Many Acres

We hear so much about the large farms of the west we are apt to lose sight of the proper estimate of a 100 acre farm, which is possibly a little larger than the average size of farms of the eastern states.

Have you a clear vision, or in your imagination can you picture the size of a hundred acre farm?

Yesterday I visited one of the newly purchased farms located near Green's Fruit Farms. I had not yet walked over all the fields of that farm but proposed to do so on this beautiful day in June when the birds were singing in every bush, when summer clouds were beautifully tinted, and the sun was beginning to show its temper and tan the face.

The buildings being located on an eminence I could see nearly all the fields from that point. A beautiful parklike scene was presented, the borders of the farm being like hedge rows with here and there a tall elm or oak, and the divisions between the different fields being likewise like hedges with occasionally a forest tree strung along the line, making openings here and there. The farm was nearly square, but the depth was greater than the width on the highway.

I started down an interesting lane through the center of the farm, leading to but not through the most distant fields. What an attractive walk for the early morning or the moonlight this lane would make! How often the lanes are spoken of in poetry and romance.

It seemed a long way through the lane before I reached the most distant fields. On one side men were cultivating the newly planted tree seedlings. On the other side men were hoeing and cultivating the two year old budded blocks of nursery trees, and in the meadow a man with a mowing machine was cutting the alfalfa, which stood four to five feet high though the season had been remarkably dry.

By and by I reached the end of the lane and branched off into the righthand meadow along one side of which were growing several acres of young Red Cross and Diplomat currant bushes. After penetrating that field I came back to the end of the lane and branched off to the left, and walked through a meadow to an abrupt hillside too steep for cultivation, which had looked so far-



A remarkable picture of a bird so tame that it perches upon the hand of Eleanor Pomeroy, as photographed by Mr. Osgood. The joy of living is largely increased by our loving intercourse with the wild birds and other creatures which abound around our homes.

midable to this farm purchasing braced on planted it make it on of the farm

One dra on the ste resort of thirty woe or caught h year the for er that he r start in a cr reply was th them all th his traps he first day. T a few of th On the plat field of ry This rye is forms and year about to produce of grain on

But I star the size of f should be an er he fully re was embrace over this 100 tion of it, on the sun pour head, I had enough. The growers who enough. Yo "Ten Acres is a large tr entirely arou close to the house situate acres for you reason to feel of territory. have ten field that 100 acre If you have hoe a consi throughout t the conclusio acre farm is e have a 100 a acres poorly c

## The Bananas

I have this last Banana a at this late s that it would the ordinary where it has proves again seasons have p is one of the lo that Yellow B I brought from Bellflower and but found tha ated in qualiti while the Ban not forget tha of apples are c ures of this mo berry, raspber will not keep h being picked, plum. But th four to six mo out the aid o cold storage t that can be kee ed.—C. A. G

## Close of th

This season pay to keep a May, though much longer in year has not be era. They paid fall, in many c freight rates on being very high profit has been prices, attempt the season to l rented large c all in all the pa able for those At Green's Fr of our apple c impression is o our apples did



midable to previous would-be buyers of this farm that they were discouraged from purchasing, and yet this steep slope embraced only two or three acres. I have planted it with apple trees and expect to make it one of the most profitable parts of the farm.

One drawback to this orchard planting on the steep slope is that it is a favorite resort of woodchucks. Last year about thirty woodchucks were trapped or shot or caught by the dog on this slope. This year the foreman told the woodchuck hunter that he must get out his traps and again start in a crusade against woodchucks. His reply was that he was certain he had caught them all the previous year, but on setting his traps he caught fifteen woodchucks the first day. These woodchucks have damaged a few of the apple trees set on this slope. On the plateau above the steep hillside is a field of rye showing marvelous growth. This rye is usually cut before the grain forms and is used in baling trees. This year about half of the rye will be allowed to produce grain, owing to the high price of grain on account of war.

But I started out to say something about the size of farms and how large the farms should be and to inquire of the reader whether he fully realized how large a tract of land was embraced in 100 acres. Having tramped over this 100 acre farm, or over a large portion of it, on a warm afternoon of June with the sun pouring down upon my unprotected head, I had to conclude that 100 acres was enough. There have been farmers and fruit growers who have held that 10 acres was enough. You remember a book entitled "Ten Acres Enough." Indeed 10 acres is a large tract you will think if you walk entirely around the 10 acre tract, keeping close to the outside borders. If you had a house situated in a 10 acre tract and had 10 acres for your dooryard, you would have reason to feel that you had a large expanse of territory. Since in a 100 acre farm you have ten fields of 10 acres each, you will see that 100 acres is a broad expanse of land. If you have to plow, harrow, cultivate and hoe a considerable portion of 100 acres throughout the season, you will come to the conclusion, as I do, that perhaps a 100 acre farm is enough for you. I would rather have a 100 acre farm well tilled than 200 acres poorly cared for.

#### The Banana Apple as a Long Keeper

I have this 12th day of May eaten my last Banana apple. I find it of good quality at this late season and the indications are that it would keep several weeks later in the ordinary storage cellar of my dwelling where it has been all winter. This test proves again what other tests and other seasons have proved, that the Banana apple is one of the longest keepers. I had thought that Yellow Bellflower would keep as long. I brought from my cellar a basket of Yellow Bellflower and the last of the Banana apples, but found that the Bellflower had deteriorated in quality and was soft and spongy, while the Banana was sound and firm. Do not forget that the keeping characteristics of apples are one of the most notable features of this most valuable fruit. The strawberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry will not keep but must be sold at once after being picked, as must the peach and the plum. But the apple may be kept from four to six months after being picked without the aid of artificial cold storage. In cold storage there are varieties of apples that can be kept for a year after being gathered.—C. A. Green.

#### Close of the Apple Selling Season

This season closed in May. It does not pay to keep apples in cold storage after May, though it is possible to keep them much longer in good condition. The past year has not been a good one for apple buyers. They paid high prices for apples last fall, in many cases \$3.00 per barrel. The freight rates on ocean steamships to Europe being very high, exportation of apples with profit has been difficult. Having paid high prices, attempts were made throughout the season to keep up prices and this prevented large consumption of apples, thus all in all the past season has not been favorable for those who buy or deal in apples. At Green's Fruit Farm we sold the bulk of our apple crop at \$3.00 per barrel. My impression is that the man who bought our apples did not make any money on

them, though they were the best in size and quality we have ever grown.

We are told now that wholesalers in some of the large market centers have raised a fund to secure publicity for apples, urging their consumption, similar to the method employed in advertising oranges by the California orange growers.

#### HOW TO SAVE "GAS"

An Adjustment for Warm Weather will do it, Says Brokaw

With warm weather here, if you move your carburetor dash adjuster a little nearer the "air" side it may mean a saving of money, according to H. Clifford Brokaw, Principal of the automobile school of West Side Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Brokaw said in a recent lecture:

"It is possible to run an automobile on less gasoline in warm weather than it is in Winter weather. There are many men, I have found, who adjusted their carburetors last Winter during the very cold weather and they are still running on the same adjustment. As a matter of fact, most of them, I found, could save gasoline by moving the dash adjuster over nearer to the air side. In a long run the saving is great. In testing the car move the adjuster a little at a time toward the 'air' side, thereby reducing the amount of gasoline and increasing the amount of air. A little effort will show you the thinnest mixture that your car will demand."

#### The Land of Strawberries

(Continued from Page 1)

with the fruit association, being both president and general manager. He has worked out a simple and original method whereby each farmer receives his check for fruit the following day after delivery. All berries are inspected and graded into two classes, each grower receiving the same price for the same grade each day. It makes no difference whether he turns in a crate or a carload. The reputation of Judsonia strawberries enables the cars to be sold before they are shipped. The growers no longer seek the market; the market seeks the berries.

#### Helpful Automobile Hints

When giving the car its usual spring overhauling and getting it ready for another season's use there is one point that is well to bear in mind—namely, to clean out all oil grooves and grease ducts. Filling the grease cups at frequent intervals will prove of no use if the grease ducts are closed. Grease cups are installed at points where lubrication is necessary to prevent undue wear. It is obvious, therefore, that the grease should reach its designed destination.

A simple method of locating a wrist pin knock is by short circuiting each spark plug in turn, noting the sound of the engine when each plug is shorted. When the knocking

sound lessens you have located the cylinder with loose wrist pin.

In order to become familiar with the location and "feel" of the lever it is advisable for motorists to use the emergency brake occasionally, in ordinary work. This is suggested so that in the event of an emergency there will be no fumbling in using it. Also this occasional use will reveal when the brake is out of order.

A way of reducing the wear on the coil vibrator points with battery ignition is periodically to reverse the direction of the current flow through the system.

Wire wheels are usually installed over false hubs and locked in position by lock nuts. It is advisable to inspect these lock nuts frequently and tighten same. If wheel becomes loose on the false hub it will creak and in time injure the fittings.

#### Ogeechee Lime (Nyssa Ogeche Marshall)

This rare fruit is seldom found except in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia, where it produces a tremendous quantity of fruit resembling small wrinkled plums, very acid. It is doubtful if this fruit has commercial value.

This is in reply to inquiry of a subscriber.



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**Strawberries are Ripe**  
We do not use stable manure in strawberry beds, as it contains weed seeds and also induces too great a leaf growth, making the berries later in the season than if proper commercial fertilizers were used, says Fruit Grower. Frequently manure is the means of infecting the beds with some noxious insect enemy. We use most the fertilizer grade of packing-house tankage, about 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, soon after plowing off the beds as described above. If fertilizer is necessary on younger beds, it may be applied in amounts similar to the above during the fall. We are experimenting this year with varying sorts and amounts of fertilizer, keeping record of results.

The following points to remember are given by authorities as necessary to successful growing and sale of strawberries: Select site for planting with care, prepare the soil well, keep the soil fertile, plant adapted varieties, use only good plants, set plants properly, keep soil well tilled, use mulch for plant protection, place only good fruit on market, make the package attractive.

When the season begins, we pick over our entire acreage every day to keep the berries from becoming too ripe. The pickers use carriers containing eight or twelve-pint Hallock-style boxes. They carry them immediately to the shed when filled, and they are packed without delay. Each picker carries duplicate tally cards which the shed foreman punches for the number picked. The foreman inspects the berries brought in and distributes them to the packers. There is also a field foreman with the picking crew to see that they do not injure the green berries or miss getting the ripe ones.

The packers throw the imperfect, injured, green or over-ripe berries into the culls and make two grades of the good fruit—extra fancy and fancy. One box at a time is poured on the packing screen and sorted into other boxes for shipment. The cup is nearly filled with uniform fruit, and a top layer arranged with hulls down, in rows, 12, 16 or 20 berries making the face.

It requires a certain knack to fill the boxes rapidly and firmly without bruising them, and to have them of the proper height and levelness before the facing layer is put on. This layer not only presents a good appearance, but preserves the freshness of the berries, as they cannot roll around and bruise during their journey to market.

The packers work on both sides of the table, which is four feet across. Each packer's screen is from one to two feet wide, and extends from the center of the table to within four inches of the edge of the table, where it is just the height of a berry box, and two inches higher at the back. This spreads the berries out to allow rapid sorting, and allows the sand, if any is present, to sift through the table. Each cup, as it is finished, is placed in the crate.

#### Best Grades

The Worden originated as a seedling of the Concord and closely resembles it but it has the added advantage of maturing its crop at least 10 days earlier than its parent, says Pacific Homestead. It is sold on the market as a Concord and it is probable that few people could detect the difference. It is a black grape, the bunches are large and heavy and of good quality besides being very productive.



Perhaps you can guess what the above photograph represents. These good people are in the midst of a picnic under the protection of a big oak tree, which is simply suggested by its majestic trunk. Wild flowers are blooming on every side and birds are singing in the boughs overhead. Readers of Green's Fruit Grower should not miss at least one picnic during the season.

The Moore's Early, another black kind, is the earliest of all commercial varieties. It ripens three to four weeks ahead of the Concord but is not productive to any degree. Another fairly early grape of excellent quality is the Delaware Red. The berries are rather small but its other features are all to its credit. Moore's Diamond is a white grape of good quality.

The White Niagara has numerous characters which make it the ideal table grape for the home. It ripens nearly two weeks ahead of the Concord and hangs on the vines a long time after sweet. This length of the harvest season while of no value to the commercial grower is just what is wanted for home consumption purposes. However, our markets do not fully appreciate this excellent white grape.

The vines should bear the third summer up to 15 pounds to the plant. Afterwards, yields may be expected varying from three to five tons to the acre. Heavy fertilizing is apt to be harmful causing excessive vine growth at the expense of fruit.

One vine each of Moore's Early, Delaware Red, White Niagara, and Worden should supply an average family with abundance of this luscious fruit.

#### Thinning Fruit

"This is the time of year to thin fruit," said State Zoologist H. A. Surface, at his office in Harrisburg recently. "A very large fruit crop of practically all kinds of fruits over most of the State of Pennsylvania demands careful attention to the thinning. Experiments repeated again and again in thinning all kinds of fruit have proven that this pays well. The time for thinning is shortly after the June drop, but if necessary can be continued up to the time of picking. He has even thinned some of his late varieties of peaches, like the Salway, after having picked and marketed the early varieties, like the Carmen. He says that among the purposes of thinning are the following:

1. To improve the quality of the fruit. This is done by increasing the size of the fruit left on the trees. With all fruit growers the rule should be to improve the quality before the quantity. During a year of abundance, when there will be keen competition for ready sales of fruit in great quantities, those which show quality will find the most ready market.

2. To grade the fruit. One of the greatest evils besetting the fruit grower is the necessity of grading fruit. If fruit is thinned to a uniform distance on the trees, and culls and damaged specimens are removed, that which remains will be of uniform size and appearance and will thus be graded.

3. Thinning makes trees live longer and produce more fruit in the course of time. The over-production of seed (not of fruit) exhausts the vitality of a tree and is the chief cause of short-lived trees. Thin hard and keep the trees alive and productive.

Thinning increases the profits by increasing both the quality and the quantity of fruit produced within a space of a few years, and also saves the time of the fruit grower, because he will have practically as much fruit to sell, of large size and better quality, and hence at better price, from trees that bear more nearly annually, and it requires less of his time to pull off the superfluous fruits in the process of thinning than it does to remove them with proper care and grade them at the time of picking.

#### Getting Color on Fruit

One of the greatest problems confronting the apple grower is how to get color on his fruit; where the orchard is cultivated, color is too dull. We may some day know more about it, says Rural Life. I find that a few kinds will color well naturally when under tillage. The Jonathan is an eminent example. With Baldwin and most other kinds the color remains dull unless they hang till fully ripe; even then there must be plenty of sunshine I find that color is added very rapidly during the last three or four days preceding the correct picking time. A tree in enfeebled health or whose leaf functions are in any manner disturbed will grow highly colored fruit, but these are conditions that we naturally do not want. I will cite as a notable illustration a Northern Spy crop that I grew two years ago. The trees were very vigorous and under cultivation. They received two drenchings of a strong solution of lime-sulphur just before budding time; the first, applied during a heavy wind was not deemed sufficient as we could not do good

back sprays and they develop more color. The wonderful color and

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back spraying. A day or two later the spraying was repeated with an opposite wind, and they were overdosed, no doubt of it. The result was that the foliage did not develop well. Fifty per cent of it never got more than half size, the remaining leaves never became large but they had good color. The trees produced a heavy crop of wonderfully beautiful fruit of the highest color and flavor.

### Find Berries Pay

When I moved on my present farm I was interested in fruit-growing, in fact, I set out a large peach and apple orchard. One day my wife paid a visit to a neighbor and that neighbor gave her about two hundred berry plants. These were set in two rows and as I did not think there was much to them I only gave them half a show, says J.F. Fitzgerald, Texas, in The Fruit Grower.

The next spring my wife picked her berries and after the last ones were sold she jingled sixty round dollars before my face and eyes. That made me sit up and take notice, and it will make any man sit up and take notice to have sixty dollars jingled in his face when he has to fish to the very bottom of his pockets to find a nickel. I bought berry plants from everywhere that fall and set several acres. Among the plants I bought was a kind called McDonald. I only got a few of these plants, the man I bought them from sold them at a fancy price and my funds were rather limited.

These were set through the middle of my patch and when the vines bore, they were a sight to see. Single vines of this berry would have more than five quarts of as fine berries as were ever grown, and as they are early and sold on the local market at 15 cents per quart, I decided I had stumbled on to something worth while. The next fall I set about five acres of this berry. I waited with almost baited breath until my McDonald bore. I was younger then than I am now and could build air castles as big as Pike's Peak. So far we have not used stakes for our dewberries but have let them trail on the ground. We plow all our berries, the same way at all times, that is we walk with our right hand to the row so as to keep the vines straighter along the row. Of late years we have been cultivating our berries with spring tooth harrows that are as wide as between the rows. Once through cultivates a whole middle. We use harrows that can be made narrower at will.

### To the Rescue

Bill Smith, a country storekeeper, went to the city to buy goods. They were sent immediately and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered Mrs. Smith, who was keeping the store, uttered a scream, seized a hatchet and began frantically to open the large one. "What's the matter, Mandy?" said one of the bystanders who had watched her in amazement. Pale and faint, Mrs. Smith pointed to an inscription on the box. It read: "Bill inside."—"Advance."

He—"Men are descended from monkeys." She—"Some haven't descended yet."—"Judge."

"I've promised to go into supper with some one else, Mr. Blaque; but I'll introduce you to a very handsome and clever girl." "But I don't want a handsome and clever girl; I want you."—Boston "Transcript."

Making News.—Reporter—"Madam, you may recollect that we printed yesterday your denial of having retracted the contradiction of your original statement. Would you care to have us say that you were misquoted in regard to it?"—"Life."

"I really dislike to talk to her; she has such a habit of finishing one's sentences for one. You know the kind?" "Yes; they listen faster than you can talk to them."—Exchange.

"They say she literally bought the count, and now I guess she wishes she'd bought him on the installment plan." "Why so?" "Then all she'd have to do would be to stop payments and they would take him away."—Exchange.

### Who Won the Prize

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By Z. I. Davis, Mich.

"How much you seem to accomplish! Here you are cultivating corn, and how clean it looks. Everything always comes your way. I wish I were as fortunate as you are. Why! you have no bridle on the horse," exclaimed the neighbor boy in astonishment, as he looked at the animal.

Just then Glen came to the end of the row. He turned his implement around, and then slacked the reins for a few moments.

"You had as good a chance as I did," he replied, resting on the handles. "This horse," he continued, "would not eat a single blade of corn unless you told him that he could. As for guiding him, he is so good to mind, that he does not need bits in doing this kind of work."

"What do you mean by saying that I had as good a chance as you had?" asked the boy in astonishment. "You own a horse, but I do not."

"Where do you think I found this one?" asked Glen suddenly.

"I suppose that your father bought him."

"You have not guessed right this time. There are seven in our family. Do you remember that worn out old horse that Cutler turned into the road to die, last winter? He did not want to feed him, and so he made the animal go out in the snow to forage for himself. The poor beast used to come and stand at our gate, shivering in the bleak wind, asking as plain as he could, for shelter. After a while his legs began to swell, and he grew worse and worse. One very cold morning there were drops of blood running down his sides because the frosty air had made his skin crack open in different places.

"Well, father and I felt sorry for him. We gathered some boards together, and nailed up a little stall for him to stand in, and have warm shelter through the night."

"You ought to have heard him whinney the first time that we led him into his new place. It almost sounded as if he were laughing. We asked his owner what he was going to do with him."

"Why! let him die, of course. What do I want him for? He has seen his best days," he said. Father told him right away, that if he had a horse that had spent his best days in his service, he would not torture him to death by freezing and starving him.

"We kept him and fed him. He answers to the name of Bestor, and he is certainly the best horse to mind that I ever saw. He understands almost everything that I say to him. The other day when the village men were practicing their horses for the race, he saw them and started to run with them. Just the minute I spoke to him, he stopped. You can see in him the result of kindness to dumb animals."

"It don't seem possible," replied his friend in astonishment. "He is so fat and sleek that his chestnut coat shines like silk. I would not have known him for the same horse. I see what you mean now by saying that I had as good a chance as you had," was the reply.

"Somebody sent me this trial package of corn," said Glen, holding out a large envelope. "Father let me have this strip of land by the railroad to plant, if I would prepare the ground and take care of the crop."

"You see I am going to try for the prize that they are offering to the boys who raise the finest corn this year from their own planting."

"Judging from the good start that your crop has, I am sure that you will be among the winners," was the answer. Then he asked, "What is the prize?"

"A course in the Agricultural College," he replied, "and I am determined to win it," was his exclamation, and he did.

### Enthusiasm

By Kant

Enthusiasm is always connected with the senses, whatever be the object that excites it. The true strength of virtue is serenity of mind combined with a deliberate and steadfast determination to execute her laws. That is the healthful condition of the moral life; on the other hand, enthusiasm, even when excited to representations of goodness, is a brilliant but feverish glow which leaves only exhaustion and languor behind.



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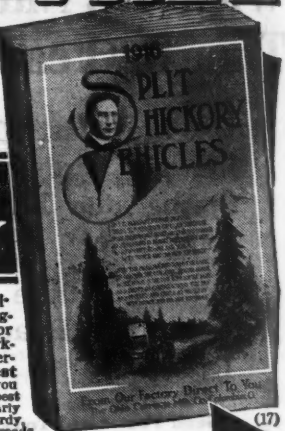
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# Poultry Dept.

## CHICKEN FARMING MEANS HARD WORK

### Successful Woman Poultry Raiser Gives Some "Don'ts" to Warn Against Over-optimism

In a quarterly number of the "Woman's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association," Mary A. Homans, of Hempstead, L. I., contributes some valuable "tips" to warn the novice who dreams of a fortune overnight.

"After four years' practical experience with poultry," she states, "being in the business for profit and having proved to my own satisfaction that poultry does pay, I feel the spirit moving me to add a few 'don'ts' to the general chorus of 'Do's' that one usually comes across in the average poultry journal.

"My 'don'ts' from a woman's standpoint are:

1. Don't go into the chicken business for a living, thinking it an easy way to make money with quick returns.
2. Don't think it just the thing for an invalid, or the average man or woman (who generally has failed in some other business.)
3. Don't think it requires little or no capital.
4. Don't think that it means big money save in rare cases.
5. Don't think it all pretty, fluffy baby chicks and attractive looking hens spending all their time filling egg baskets. (This is my last but by no means least, Don't.)

"Take it from one who knows by actual experience what one has to contend with that it is dirty work, hard work, trying work, and an all-the-year-round job, Saturdays and Sundays included.

"I do not wish to discourage any one who seriously wishes to take up poultry, but I do feel that too much is written on the rosy profit side and too little on the working, practical side.

"Having shown the seamy side of the business I am now going to show what can be accomplished by a woman with chickens, always asking you to bear in mind that I am not advocating poultry keeping for any one not fond of hard manual labor.

"Starting with ten yearling hens, the

flock of Early Bird farm has been increased to between 400 and 500 layers.

"For the first three years, with the exception of the busy spring season, when I employed a boy, I carried on all this work myself.

"The profit from this business over running expenses has averaged from \$2 to \$2.35 per hen. It has come from the sale of eggs, sold mostly to private customers; from the sale of old birds, at market rates, broilers and chicken droppings.

"After the first season I ceased to incubate, finding the buying of day old chicks from a reliable hatchery every bit as satis-

is when chicks run in an open field that hawks and crows do the most mischief. When there are trees or shrubbery in the yard, with a few convenient shelters of boards or boxes under which the chicks can speedily seek protection when a bird of prey swoops down, the losses will not be great. When a hawk or crow gets into the habit of visiting the poultry yard regularly, however, as some of these birds often do, the only remedy is to take the necessary time to exterminate it by the gun route.

During hot weather the hens and the chicks must have protection from the direct rays of the sun during the middle of the day. Hens which are compelled to live at this season without any shade protection cannot keep healthy, nor will they lay many eggs while thus exposed. Many of the hens that are not provided with shade will drop their feathers or molt early because of the influence of the sun's rays upon them. When the feathers fall from the neck, back and wings the flesh is left bare to the sun and it soon becomes scorched and blistered. More than this, ailments such as apoplexy,

Make it a point to keep the chicks busy scratching. Scatter fine grains in the litter, and scratching it out they will get the exercise necessary to good health.

Don't relax feeding the young chicks during the hot summer months, because you think there is plenty of grass and bugs for them. They need more than that.

Guard against the formation of egg-eating habits by giving the fowls plenty of lime, oyster shells, bone or similar substances to insure a firm shell upon the eggs.

Soak stale bread in sweet skim milk, press out the milk as completely as possible, and feed the chicks. Also keep coarse sand before them; without it the chicks can not grind their food.

Do not forget that in the composition of an egg there is a great proportion of water, and the laying hen can not produce eggs unless she has all the water she wants, and at the time she wants it.

A good way to break up a broody hen is to put her in a light airy coop with a wire or slat bottom that you can hang up. This permits free circulation of air, and as it blows up through the fluff it reduces the fever which is in their blood at this time.

## Provide Shade for Poultry

Failure to provide shade for poultry during the summer months not only results in a large number of deaths, but the flocks are less productive, says The Southern Fruit Grower. The importance of summer shade cannot be over-estimated. Poultry of all kinds require shade. Ducks and geese very quickly succumb if they are unable to get protection from the sun's rays. It is easy to provide plenty of shade. Portable houses can be set up on blocks so that the birds may run underneath; orchards, sunflower patches, corn fields, etc., can be so arranged that the young stock of mature hens may run in them. Corn fields make excellent summer range for young stock. They furnish plenty of shade and other conditions for rapid economical growth are ideal. A little planning on the part of the farmer will make poultry keeping more profitable. By providing shade the losses are reduced, the flock is more productive, and the young stock will make more economical growth.

Grain is the best staple food for poultry, and will be used for that purpose as long as fowls are kept on farms; but hens cannot give best results on grain alone. It is beneficial to them and will be at all times relished, but the demands of hens are such as to call for a variety. In the shells of eggs as well as their composition are several forms of mineral matter and nitrogen which can only be partially obtained from grain. Even grains vary in composition and when fowls are fed on one kind for a long time, they begin to refuse it, as they may be over-supplied with the elements of the food partaken and lack the elements that are supplied from some other source. For this reason they will accept a change of food, which is of itself an evidence that the best results from hens can only be obtained by a variety of food. Corn and wheat may be used as food with advantage, but must be given as a portion of the ration only, and not made exclusive articles of diet.

## Preserving Eggs for Winter Use

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Eggs preserved in a water-glass solution will keep almost perfectly for several months. They will poach nearly as well as fresh eggs although the taste is a trifle more flat after long storage. These are the conclusions of a careful investigation of various methods of storing eggs for winter use. Water-glass is purchased in liquid form. Druggists commonly retail it at twenty-five cents a quart, and one quart is enough to preserve twenty dozens of eggs. For this number a five-gallon stone or earthenware crock is the most satisfactory receptacle. Heat ten quarts of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool. Then pour the water into the crock, add one quart of water-glass and mix the two. The solution is then ready for the eggs. Place the eggs in the water-glass solution each day as soon as they are laid. Use only naturally clean, not washed, fresh eggs. When the crock



White Leghorn Pullets

factory, a great saving of time and labor, and, most important of all, I can actually count my chicks before they are hatched.

"This profit has been gained at a time when the price of feed has been unusually high, and only the best has been used.

"Most of the eggs are shipped to city customers by express for quantities of over four dozen and by parcel post for light shipments. The quality and safe delivery of every egg are guaranteed.

## Woman 70 Years Old has More Than Three Thousand Snowy Hens

These are busy days among Geneseo egg-farmers. The township has the distinction of containing a number of big white-leghorn plants, and no one of them is loafing these days. It is the time of the year when the profits from the layers are biggest and when the owners can least afford to slight the adult birds. At the same time incubation is in progress and in some cases the little fellows are already hatched. As the life history of the youngsters depends largely on the treatment they get the first six weeks, not one of the hundred details in their care can well be slighted, so between these two fields of labor operators are now getting barely time to eat and sleep.

A half dozen plants outside the village are achieving substantial success, but the plant which attracts the most attention from outside is that owned by Mrs. Hooker. She did not take up the work till past her meridian and now, while in her seventies, is successfully handling a plant that brings in an income equal to the annual return from a farm of many hundred acres. This she accomplishes with a tract of only a few acres. But it is her 3500 snowy layers, and her fruit orchards that shade them, that enable her to accomplish it.

## Summer Notes of the Poultry Yard

Before the goslings obtain their growth leg bands should be put on the young birds, as it is difficult to distinguish the young from the old in the fall after the young geese have made their growth. The use of leg bands is the only sure way out of difficulties at that season. Holes may be punched in the web of the foot, but these will grow up after a time, says Indiana Farmer.

blind staggers and diarrhea will prevail in such flocks and the losses from these troubles may be quite severe.

## POULTRY NOTES

Do not wash eggs.

Don't overfeed the chicks. They will become inactive and diseased.

Do not paint the inside of a coop. White-wash it. The results will be better.

In hot weather, renew the water two or three times a day and keep it in shade.

Don't let your supply of insect powder run short. Use it regularly and liberally.

Chicks thrive on grass lawns where they can get plenty of exercise and pick up a part of their living.

Feeding pens for the little chicks will be necessary in order to prevent injury to them by the older fowls.

You can tell a laying hen as far as you can see her. Her comb is always bright and healthy looking.

If you do not intend to use hens for hatching, break them up at once and get them to laying again.

When the hens are laying regularly more food should be supplied and with more food comes the necessity of more exercise.

When chicks or hens are confined in small yards, it is best to feed little and often in order to keep the birds busy and contented.

Never grease the hen that is setting, as grease getting on the shells of the eggs will close the pores and smother the chickens.

Poultry yards should have shade for chickens during the summer. If your hens do not have shade, plant trees for this purpose.

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## SHORT English Ph

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Rochester, N.



is filled to within two inches of the top of the solution, cover and store in a cool dry place until winter.—C. A. Webster.

If fowls are too closely confined, they will constantly be striving to get at liberty. They will try to fly over the highest fences, and in every way show how they love the range. This is true with the penned flocks, for they must have plenty of range whether in or out doors. This uneasiness is against the fowl's health and vigor. A hen in poor health will not lay eggs. They should have all the space that they desire. Better to keep a few fowls in a large space than a large number in too small a space for the profits will be in keeping with the range space allowed. However well a poultry man may feed and care for his fowls, if the range space be too small, they will not turn out the profits that a pen will with the space. Too many fowls in a given space means that the hens refuse to lay, become ill, lose flesh, and become most unprofitable possessions. Make the quarters large and roomy. Hens will show their appreciation in more eggs, more song, more profit.

### The Neighbor's Chickens

A spirit prevails in the thriving burg of Stevens Point, Wis. According to a story that comes all the way from there, a citizen had the temerity to tell a neighbor that his chickens were digging up his seed as fast as he could plant it. The neighbor could not believe such an atrocious charge against his thoroughbreds, so the complainant resorted to strategy to convince him. He employed the ancient device of running thread through kernels of corn and attaching cards to the thread, and the chicks went home that night carrying in their beaks such placards as these:

I have just been scratching in Mr. Sack-ett's yard.

I am a naughty chicken.

I have been trespassing.

I am a feathered bandit.

It appears that the owner of these barn-yard freebooters was overcome with shame, and one is justified in believing that he went across lots to his neighbor's home and shed grateful tears on his hand as he thanked him for offering such irrefutable evidence. The presumption is that he took proper measures to stop the depredation.

### SHORT MAN BEST FIGHTER

English Physiologist Gives Result of Test to Institute

London—The short man makes the better fighter, says Dr. M. S. Pembrey, lecturer on physiology at Guy's hospital, in a discussion before the Royal Sanitary Institute. This he bases on a careful study of the fighting capacity of tall and short races, and also of the tall men and short men of the same race.

The difference in height between a short man and a tall man, said Dr. Pembrey, is due chiefly to the length of leg. At the same time, height depends upon the correlated activity of certain glands which produce internal secretions. The essential organs in the head and trunk are often better developed in the short than in the tall man, the weight of the brain being relatively greater in the short man and the reaction time not so long. Tall men of full proportions are heavy and slow, and there are strong physiological reasons for the greater activity of the small man, who does not suffer from the mechanical disadvantages of height and weight. Therefore, the small man has a greater capacity for work and more endurance, and is better able to resist disease.

### Statement of Ownership and Management.

Required by the Act of August 24, 1912, U. S. Post Office, Div. of Classification.  
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER  
Published Monthly at Rochester, N. Y.  
Editor, Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.  
Managing Editor, Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.  
Business Manager, Robert E. Burleigh, Rochester, N. Y.

Publishers, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Owners and stockholders holding one per cent. or more of the total amount of stock:

Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.  
M. H. Green, Rochester, N. Y.  
James C. Green, Rochester, N. Y.  
Mildred E. Burleigh, Rochester, N. Y.  
Marion E. Granger, Rochester, N. Y.  
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Signed: Green's Fruit Grower Co., M. H. Green, Sec'y.  
Rochester, N. Y., April 1st, 1916.

### Honor Paid Famous Apple Tree

When a settler in Ontario, Can., was clearing a place for a home more than a century ago he found among a number of wild apple trees one that bore fruit of unusual merit, and he gave it special care. The man's name was McIntosh, and the apple became known as the McIntosh Red. Seeds and cuttings from it were widely distributed, and the fruit is now justly prized throughout a wide territory. The original tree was badly damaged by fire in 1896, but it still continued to bear until five years ago, when it died. Now farmers of the province have raised a marble pillar to mark the place where it grew. The presumption is that the shaft is as much a tribute to the man who recognized the merit of the tree and cultivated it as it is to the tree, although it is not a bad idea to do honor to trees that bring blessings to mankind, especially in view of the role played by a certain fatal tree during the honeymoon of our first parents.



Our artist in the above cartoon calls attention to the fact that our big Uncle Sam has provided a new market for fruit and many other farm products through the parcel post. You will need boxes made of stiff cardboard or thin wood made especially for shipping eggs, butter, fruit or whatever you may have for sale. But you will have to find your customers in the village or city, and having found them must exercise yourself to hold their patronage.

### Good Fertilizer Formulas

For cauliflower, celery, rhubarb, cabbage and other garden crops:  
300 pounds of nitrate of soda.  
200 pounds Peruvian guano.  
800 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate.  
Mix thoroughly and apply 1,000 pounds to the acre.

For potatoes and other garden crops, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda can be used in the above formulas.

For fruit and shade trees, shrubs, vines, etc.:

100 pounds nitrate of soda.  
200 pounds of Peruvian guano.  
700 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate.  
Apply 500 pounds per acre.  
For strawberries and small fruits:  
200 pounds nitrate of soda.  
100 pounds Peruvian guano.  
900 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate.  
Apply 400 pounds per acre.  
For clover, alfalfa and legumes:  
150 pounds nitrate of soda.  
200 pounds Peruvian guano.  
800 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate.  
Apply 400 to 600 pounds per acre.

Mix these materials thoroughly on a level floor, using a spade or shovel. Spread the materials out in layers and turn over several times with the shovel. If passed through an ash sieve of a quarter-inch mesh all lumps will be pulverized and a thorough mixture secured.

The general method of using chemical fertilizers is to broadcast. This takes heavy applications, applying two-thirds broadcast, and one-third in the row for cultivated crops. For wheat, oats, barley, etc., it should be drilled in at the time of seeding. Corn fertilizer when not broadcast is best applied in a continued stream from hill to hill along the row. For garden crops, including potatoes, the fertilizer is

broadcasted before planting and the balance worked in along the row. For beets the fertilizer should be drilled along the row when planting. Work the fertilizer in about the base of the plants of such small fruits as raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, etc.

In backward seasons an application of nitrate of soda alongside of the rows or hills of cultivated crops helps to overcome the handicap of abnormal weather and hastens maturity.

Basic slag, sometimes called Thomas phosphate powder, is a bi-product from the manufacture of steel. This product not only carries a high percentage of phosphoric acid, of which about 15 per cent is available, but also contains from 35 to 50 per cent of lime. Basic slag thus serves the double purpose of supplying phosphoric acid and also as a soil sweetener or acid corrector.

Basic slag can be mixed with nitrate of soda, bone meal or potash salts, but it must not be mixed with sulphate of ammonia, tankage, blood or fish scrap.

Dried ground blood is an animal product of abattoirs and packing houses. It is an organic ammoniate and comes next in degree of availability to nitrate of soda and is the most available of the organic ammoniates.

Ground tankage is a product of slaughter houses and a good source of organic ammonia. It also contains phosphoric acid.

Ground bone carries a small percentage of ammonia and is high in phosphoric acid.

Ornamenting Highways. I am told that the New York State Motor Federation is considering the question of ornamenting the highways by planting ornamental trees in New York State. How they are to meet this expense I am not informed. A correspondent is opposed to this planting of the highways in order to make them more attractive to tourists. I must confess that I do not see any objection to such planting.

Gentlemen: The pressed Steel Box for a two years subscription came this A. M. I am very much pleased with it. May C. A. Green and the "Fruit Grower" continue many years.—H. J. Stewart, Ida.

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## Woman's Dept.

### Canning Time

Get that smell? It's dandy!  
Spicy, strong and sweet;  
Makes me think of candy—  
Makes me want to eat.  
Plum and apple butter,  
Pickled peaches, too;  
Kitchen in a clutter—  
Doesn't worry you!  
Mother says, "Go play now;  
Here's a cooky, dear."  
Can't be in the way now—  
Canning time is here!

—"The Churchman."

### Canning Vegetables and Fruits by the Cold Pack Method

By Grace Marian Smith  
Agricultural Extension Department

Most of us should eat more fruits and vegetables. It is cheaper to can fruits and vegetables for winter use than to buy them out of season.

Plant all the space you can get for garden and can the vegetables you do not use fresh.

Few of the vegetables can be canned by the open kettle method, but any vegetable or fruit that grows can be canned by the cold pack method.

Cold pack canning simply means packing the products uncooked and sterilizing them in the cans. If you have never used this method, try a few cans this way and you are sure to find: that it produces a better product; that it is much less work; that the work is cooler and pleasanter; and that it requires less time than canning in the open kettle.

After a little experience with the foods that are most easily canned, you can can any vegetable or fruit that grows. The method is the same, although the time required for cooking varies.

Write O. H. Benson, agriculturist in charge of club work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a timetable giving length of time to scald or blanch, and time required to cook the various fruits and vegetables.

In this article we will use tomatoes as an example and follow through the various steps.

### Canning Tomatoes

**Select Product**—The first thing to do is to select our tomatoes to be canned. We can can "seconds" and they make good eating, but for high-grade canned goods to show, or to sell on the market, we must choose fresh, ripe, firm tomatoes of good color.

**Grade, Wash, Trim**—Grade for ripeness, size, and quality. This is to insure a high-grade product. It does not mean that we will throw away all those that are not perfect. We simply will put those of the same size and color together.

Of course, we want the product clean, so we wash them and where necessary, we trim them up—pare apples, string beans, silk corn, hull berries, etc.—in short, prepare them as may be necessary.

In the case of tomatoes, we scald before we peel and remove the stem end or core, so we will pass on to the next step.

**Scald or Blanch**—These two terms mean much the same. Blanching is a longer process than scalding. Tomatoes need to be scalded only enough to loosen the skin. Have ready a kettle of boiling water. Put the tomatoes in a wire basket, or lay them on a piece of cheese cloth or a towel and twist the ends together to form a sack.

Have the water boiling hard so that the tomatoes will scald quickly.

**Cold Dip**—When the skins begin to break, or, just before they are heated to that point, lift the sack of tomatoes out of the hot water and dip them into cold water or hold them under the cold water faucet.

The cold dip makes them easier to handle, separates the skins from the pulp, firms the texture, and heightens the color.

Take the tomato in the left hand and with a sharp knife cut out the core, being careful not to cut into the fleshy portion, or seed cells, then slip the skin off with the fingers.

**Pack Carefully**—The cans, rubbers, and

tops should be ready. They should be clean, but need not be sterilized as they will sterilize while the tomatoes are cooking. Have the cans hot and there will be less danger of breaking them when putting them in the cooker.

Pack the tomatoes whole, pressing them well down together but not using enough force to crush them. For home use, some of the tomatoes may be canned cut up as it saves space, but some should be canned whole for salads and for exhibits.

Cans do not need to be full in order to keep. Any air left in the can will be sterilized while the tomatoes are cooking and a half canful will keep as well as a whole can.

**Add Syrup or Brine**—Syrup for fruit; brine for vegetables. In the case of tomatoes we add salt, or salt and sugar, only—no water. Such a large part of the tomato is water that no more is needed. One level teaspoon of salt per quart, or, one rounded spoon of mixed salt and sugar, is about the right proportion.

**Put Cover in Place**—Use good rubbers. This does not mean an expensive or thick rubber, but a rubber which is soft and elastic and which fits up close to the can and lies flat.

If using Mason jars, screw the cover down until it touches, then turn it a quarter of a round back; or, screw down with the thumb and little finger, not using force, but stopping when the cover catches.

If using E-Z Seal or jars of that style, put the cover in place and leave the clamp up until after the jar is taken out of the cooker.

With Sure-Seal or Economy jars, the spring will give enough to allow the steam to escape.

If glass cans are sealed too tight in cooking, the pressure of the steam when the product is heated will blow the rubber out and may sometimes break the jar.

As soon as the cans are taken out of the cooker, screw the covers down tight, put the clamps in place, etc., sealing the cans tight so that no germs can enter.

**Sterilizing**—Now we are ready for sterilizing, or processing. If we do not have a regular canning outfit, we may use a large kettle, a washboiler, or the reservoir of the range. If we are using a homemade outfit, have a false bottom—a rack made of wire or perforated board. This bottom should rest on slats so it is three-fourths of an inch to an inch above the bottom of the boiler.

If the cans are set directly on the bottom of the cooker, the contents will become too hot and exhaust from under the cover, so that part of the fruit will be lost, and the jar may break. Some long, stout wires fastened to the cross-pieces at the end of the rack to lift it by, are a help.

After the cans are sealed, process them as quickly as possible. Have three or four inches of slightly warm water in the cooker; as the cans are ready, set them in on the false bottom. When all of them are ready, fill the boiler with warm water to one inch

above the tops of the cans. Leave the boiler cover off a few minutes until the cans warm up, then cover, and bring to a boil as quickly as possible.

Keep boiling hard the length of time given in the time-table. For tomatoes the time required is twenty-two minutes. Do not begin to count time until the water is boiling.

**Putting Away Pack**—When the pack has been sterilized enough, lift the rack by the handles at the ends, until the cans are above the water.

If the rack has no handles, dip the water out until the cans can be reached, or use a wire potato masher to raise the cans. Lift them out carefully, tighten the covers, and set away to cool.

Do not pack close together nor leave in a hot room, or the cans will hold the heat and the product will continue cooking.

Wrap to protect from the light, and store in a cool, dry place.

For canning in tin, there are special instructions telling how to cap and tip the tin cans. If the vegetables or fruits are blanched before packing, tin cans may be sealed tight before processing as the tin will give when the cans swell and there is no danger of breakage.

The Agricultural Extension Department has a small pamphlet on Cold Pack Canning which will be sent to those requesting it.—Harvester World.

### STRAWBERRY RECEIPTS

**Strawberry Shortcake.** For my favorite strawberry shortcake I made the same as for biscuit, only using one-half more shortening. Roll in two sheets, spread one with melted butter, place the other on top of it and bake. When done separate and place mashed and sweetened fruit between and on top. Or the cake may be baked in one piece, split and buttered after baking. Serve with cream.

A great many prefer a sweetened shortcake, and to make that heat a lump of butter the size of an egg to a cream, add one cupful of sugar, two eggs—yolk and white beaten separately—one cup of sweet milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour enough to make as stiff as cake. Bake in two jelly tins, and when done spread mashed and sweetened strawberries between the layers; cover the top with whipped cream, dot all over with whole berries sprinkled with powdered sugar and serve with mashed berries sweetened.

**Buttermilk Strawberry Shortcake.** Measure one pint of rich buttermilk and add to it one even teaspoonful of soda and beat well; stir in half a teaspoonful of salt and enough graham flour to make a batter stiffer than cake batter; pat into thin cakes and bake in a brisk oven. If you do not like so much crust, lay one cake on top of the other to bake, with bits of butter between. Sweeten and mash a quart of strawberries, pull the cakes apart, butter them and spread the fruit between and on top. Serve with cream.

**Strawberry and Rhubarb Jam.** 2 cupfuls of rhubarb; 3 pints of strawberries; 2 quarts of sugar.

Peel and cut the rhubarb into small slices and cook with one pint of the sugar until tender. Then add the remaining amount of sugar to the berries. Let cook for thirty minutes then put up in small jars. This

is especially good in winter served with corn-starch blanc-mange and whipped cream. The latter dessert may also be served in summer with the fresh strawberries sweetened and crushed. Flavor your blanc-mange with strawberry wine if possible.

**Strawberry Conserve.** Take one quart of ripe strawberries, one-half pound of seedless or seeded raisins, the latter are better, the pulp and grated rind of two oranges and one lemon, one-half pound of walnuts, chopped not too fine and one quart of granulated sugar. Put all together in a preserving kettle and cook slowly until a thick syrup is formed, skim as necessary. This will need about thirty minutes' cooking. Put in tumblers and seal with paraffin as you seal jelly. Peaches and plums may be used in place of strawberries.

### Dressmaking Economy

No woman can afford to ignore the question of dress and very few are willing to do so. A stylish and becoming dress makes a handsome woman appear to [the best advantage and the plain one more attractive. In the home where the family income must be carefully studied, the housewife cannot get many new dresses but must make the best possible use of those she has. Hence it is best to avoid cheap materials if you wish to have something that will wear well and be worth making over when it is out of style.

Of course you will depend a great deal upon the separate waist and skirt, for it has been a boon to the economical woman ever since it was first introduced. Skirts are made of every kind of woolen goods from challie to broadcloth, but those of medium weight are the most suitable for ordinary wear. The plain tailored styles are easy to make and easy to clean and press.

A woman who has time to sew, has little excuse in these days of reliable paper patterns for wearing a badly fitting dress skirt. Almost any of them will give good results if the directions are followed. Do not try to use those that are two or three years old, for time, temper and material are wasted when you try to adapt old patterns to new ideas. Lay the pattern on the goods carefully, and cut to the best advantage. If any piecing is needed, sew a rather deep seam, and press out flatly. If well done, it will show very little.

Light colored woolen skirts can be cleaned if not too badly soiled, by spreading Fuller's earth or French chalk over the spots, and allowing it to remain several hours. When it is brushed off, the spots will usually disappear with it. A good cleaning fluid or gasoline should be used on darker ones. Many woolen skirts can be washed in a good suds and when rinsed and ironed, look like new. If you are tired of the color you can change it by the use of diamond dye of the color you desire, and your skirt will be as fresh and pretty as new. It is not necessary to take a skirt apart if you do not wish to change the shape of it, which makes the task a very simple one.

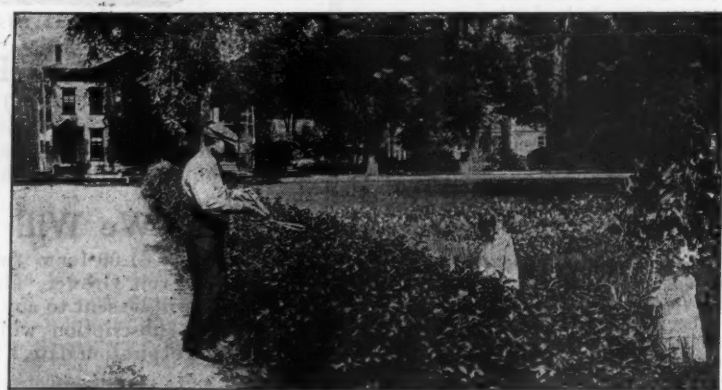
Dimity, lawn, chambray gingham, linen, wash silk, taffeta and crepe-de-chine are suitable materials for waists, and the styles were never prettier than they are this season. A natural colored pongee, laid in box plaits below the narrow yoke, trimmed with groups of red buttons, and worn with a red tie is pretty and stylish.

It is often the little things that count for the most in one's appearance. The tiny hole in the glove, the untidy shoes, the spot on the skirt, and missing buttons, are little things, but the woman who wishes to be well dressed attends to them diligently.—E. J. C.

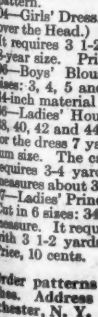
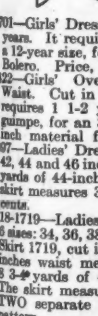
Do the readers of Green's Fruit Grower know that white or light colored silks, ribbons, waists or dresses can be beautifully colored by using crepe paper in any desired color as a dye?

In these days of scarcity of dye, colored crepe paper has been found a good substitute.

White silk or crepe de chine waists are very pretty dyed in this way. Use a small piece of paper and let soak in hot water until color is deep enough. Strain and boil the article in this water for a few minutes. After one or two trials very good results may be obtained.



Here is a home of happiness and dignity, teaching how trees embellish home grounds. Here is a little park adjacent to a dwelling. Remove those trees and you destroy the beauty of the place. Notice the man trimming his California privet hedge. This clipping of the ends of the new growth a few inches is necessary at intervals during the growing months. A well trained garden hedge is a beautiful object. Photographed by J. S. Underwood.





## A Handy Fruit Evaporator

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by MARY CALDWELL, Ohio

I'm glad to see warm weather again but I dread the work that comes with it, don't you?" said Mrs. Brown, sinking wearily into one of her neighbor's comfortable rockers.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Mrs. Grey as she deftly swatted a fly. "Since I have finished my floors and use small rugs and runners instead of carpets, and have packed away the useless bric-a-brac that used to clutter my rooms, housecleaning is a light affliction; and I like to work in the garden and gather fruit—I enjoy out-of-doors—so taken on the whole I'm glad to see summer, work and all."

"But the canning!" sighed Mrs. Brown. "I hate to broil over a hot cook stove on hot summer days; and we are all so fond of fruit."

"Why not dry your fruit?" asked Mrs. Grey.

"To tell the truth, we don't care much for home-dried fruit. It gets so dark and strong and is such a nuisance around the stove."

"Get an evaporator," suggested Mrs. Grey.

"We have talked about it, but the cost is from twenty-five to forty dollars; one has to keep an extra fire and that is a bother and expense. I never thought it would pay for our family."

"Have you never seen my cook-stove evaporator? Wait—" and a moment later Mrs. Brown heard her rummaging in the store room. Presently she returned carrying her cook-stove evaporator. The top was made of galvanized screen, the walls of thin, galvanized sheet iron and measured 12 x 20 inches.

"See?" she cried. "It only weighs twenty pounds and this handhold on top makes it as easily moved as a suitcase. It is absolutely fly proof and just fits on the back of my cook stove, so the same fire that does my ironing, baking, and even cooking, dries my fruit."

"I never saw anything like that," said Mrs. Brown. "How much does it hold?"

Mrs. Grey opened the door and drew out four small trays made of galvanized screen over a framework of smooth, light wood.

"The capacity is said to be from one to three pecks but I never put in over a half bushel, as the fruit dries more quickly and is consequently finer in quality than when crowded upon the trays."

"And you like it as well as the fruit you buy?" questioned Mrs. Brown.

"Better. It isn't always as light in color because most of that is bleached, but if you use good fruit the flavor is equal to the best on the market. Some people dry only the fruit not considered good enough for anything else, but one cannot expect good dried fruit from poor fresh fruit. And it is no small satisfaction to know how the fruit we use was prepared and where it has been kept. Dealers and labels may assure us that it is put up under strictly sanitary conditions, but we still occasionally find therein, bugs and maggots of unknown identity, not to mention possible germs too small to be seen. One Sabbath morning on my way to church, I saw a case of especially fine dried peaches on display in a sunny show window. In one corner, where some of the fruit had been removed, slept the grocery cat. Things like this probably do not happen often but I know that pussy never naps on my dried peaches."

Mrs. Brown laughed. "Come to think of it, I too have found strange objects in commercial dried fruit. But you still can berries and small fruit, do you not?"

"Yes. I use the dryer principally for peaches, German prunes, sweet corn and apples. Peaches, when peeled, are thoroughly dried in twenty-four hours with an ordinary fire. Prunes require more time but

the process is shortened by splitting the fruit and removing the seed. For sweet corn, I spread thin cheesecloth over the trays. Apples, when cut in slices not over one half inch in thickness, dry very quickly and are almost white. At this season, when last year's provisions are running low and the garden and berry patch have not yet begun to yield, these help out wonderfully. We think dried apple pies, with a generous sprinkling of raisins, are excellent, and 'schnitz und knepp' makes a welcome change in the bill of fare."

"Schnitz und knepp!" My Dutch grandmother used to make that and it was so good. How do you make it Mrs. Grey?"

"I soak and stew a cupful of dried apples in a quart or more of water. If sweet apples, add one tablespoon of sugar; if sour, half a cup. Mix one cup flour, one-half teaspoon salt and a pinch of baking powder; add one egg and enough sweet milk to make a stiff batter and drop among the apples. Boil about twenty minutes. Just before taking from the stove, brown a lump of butter in skillet and stir in with the rest."

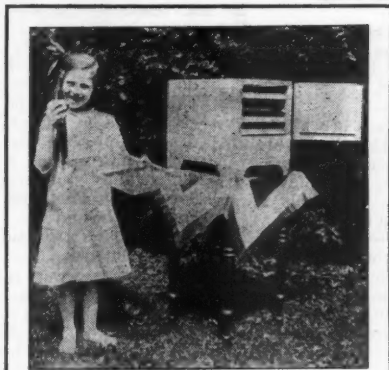
"Thank you. I've always wanted that recipe. Now about the fruit dryer; I surely must have one if the price is not prohibitive."

"Mine cost me a little over four dollars and it is well worth it. I take a rocker and my fruit dryer out on the screened porch and there I prepare my fruit and arrange it upon the trays. The trays must be changed occasionally and the fruit should be turned once or twice to dry evenly; for this again I

take it out on the screened porch, so the work of putting up fruit in this way is really afrest and a pleasure."

"Look here," cried Mrs. Brown. "Why don't you take a snapshot and write up a description of your fruit dryer? Perhaps some other busy women would be as glad to know about it as I am."

So ten-year-old Elizabeth was called from her play to pose with the evaporator—and here they are.



Elizabeth and The Evaporator

### Rhubarb for Food and Medicine

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By Mrs. J. S. Emmons

Man in his wisdom, will have pie, here too, the rhubarb can hold its own. If you wish to prove the truth of this assertion try the following recipe.

Prepare rhubarb as for sauce, cover with boiling water, and let stand for ten minutes. Drain, line the pieplate with good paste, sprinkle with flour, turn in the rhubarb. Sprinkle over three rounded tablespoonfuls of sugar. Dust the edge with flour, put on the top crust, and bake in a rather hot oven.

**Rhubarb Custard.** Peel, wipe and dry one dozen stalks of rhubarb, cut into two inch pieces and turn into a stone pan, add a pound of sugar and set in it a kettle of boiling water until tender. When cooked remove from the fire, rub through a sieve and set aside to cool. Make a quart of rich custard; mix it in the rhubarb and set on ice until ready to serve.

**Rhubarb Tarts.** Prepare tart shells of good paste, when nicely baked fill with stewed and sweetened rhubarb, cover with meringue, and return to the oven and brown, or serve with whipped cream.

**Rhubarb Cheese.** Peel one and a half pounds of full grown rhubarb stalks, cut each into thin pieces, put into a saucepan, with a teaspoonful of water, and set over the fire to come to a boil; add a pound of sugar and let cook until tender (but not too soft), stir in an ounce of dissolved gelatine. Remove from the fire, color with a few drops of fruit coloring, and pour into a fancy mold. Set on ice until firm, turn into a large deep glass dish, pour whipped cream, sweetened

and flavored to taste around it, and serve very cold.

Rhubarb jelly is nice to serve with meats. Cut up the stalks without peeling, steam them until very soft, lay them in a sieve to drain over night or put in a jelly bag as preferred. Allow one pound of sugar to every pint of juice and let the juice simmer ten minutes, or until it begins to thicken on the edge, then add the sugar and let simmer until it jellies on the spoon or when dropped into cold water. Remove all scum carefully as it forms, turn into glasses, and

(Continued on Page 16)



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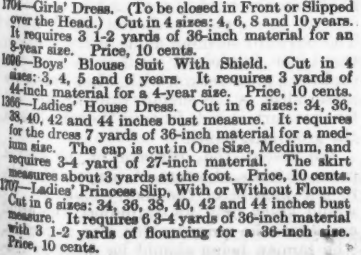
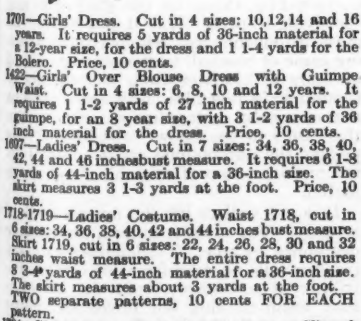
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when cold seal with white of egg and paper or melted paraffin poured over the top.

**Baked Rhubarb.** Remove all of the outer stringy skin, cut into pieces an inch in length, put in a baking dish in layers, with sugar between each layer. Allow plenty of sugar to sweeten. Cover closely and bake in a moderate oven.

**Rhubarb and Oranges.** Pare and cut up a quart of rhubarb. Cover with a pound of sugar, and let stand three hours. Peel three oranges, put the rinds into a sauce pan, cover with water and boil until soft; then strain it on the rhubarb. Cut the oranges into small pieces, add the rhubarb, and cook until the syrup jellies. Serve cold.

**Spiced Rhubarb.** Peel and slice thin five pounds of rhubarb, place in a dish and sprinkle with two pounds of sugar; let stand over night; in the morning drain off the syrup into a preserve kettle, add three pounds more of sugar, with enough water to dissolve it, and set over the fire. Tie up in a little bag a dozen each of whole cloves and allspice, and a blade of mace, a piece of ginger root and a stick of cinnamon. Drop the bag into the syrup and boil until the syrup is thick; remove spice and rhubarb and cook until clear. Then place in jars, seal and use as needed.

#### HOUSEHOLD NOTES

A sliced raw potato will remove mud stains from cloth.

Jellies will not break if the mould is

rubbed with a little olive oil.

Currants make the best jelly when about half ripe.

Rhubarb is rich in oxalic acid, which does much to tone up the system.

To peel boiled eggs easily, boil them in salt water; the salt loosens the shell from the eggs.

Cotton crepe table napkins are a convenience in the summer cottage. They require no ironing.

If sweet potatoes are greased before baking they will be much softer and sweeter.

Preserving will soon begin. Dip the tops of the fruit jars in paraffin wax. It will make them absolutely airtight.

The best dressing for most vegetables is simply butter. White sauces are apt to ruin the flavor.

Spinach, containing as it does a large amount of iron, can scarcely be ignored as a valuable spring vegetable dish.

When next making rice pudding flavor with lemon and cinnamon. It will be found exceedingly tasty.

Any salad to be served with French dressing will have an excellent flavor if the dressing is added half an hour in advance.

If a fish is dipped in milk and then in flour or cracker crumbs it will brown quite as well as though first dipped in egg.

If white clothes have become yellow wash as usual, then soak one night in water to which cream of tartar has been added, a teaspoonful to the quart.

Lightweight bedspreads of white corded and old-fashioned wrinkled dimity are used by practical house-keepers. They are easily handled in the laundry, being only a little heavier than a sheet. Hospitals always have such bedspreads in use.

A teaspoonful of vinegar beaten into boiled frosting when the flavoring is being added will keep it from being brittle and breaking when the cake is cut. It will be as moist and nice in a week as the day it was made.

**Lemon Sherbert:** Make a syrup of four cups of water, two cups of sugar, and add three-fourths cup of lemon juice, and freeze. This will make two quarts of the sherbert. A tablespoonful of gelatine or the whites of two eggs can be added if desired.

#### Easy Way to Make Lemonade

Buy lemons in large quantities, thus getting them cheaper, and after they are washed, and every bit of juice is extracted and strained, add to a rich boiled syrup made of plain sugar and water. Place in self-sealing fruit jars and place on ice. When you want lemonade, a spoonful of this mixture can be added to a glass of water with little trouble.

The season for eating green vegetables has arrived and the good housewife plans to have at least one for every luncheon and dinner. These foods contain elements much needed by the blood and the person eating them is taking something very good for the complexion.

#### WHAT HAPPENED AT THE CIRCUS

##### The Circus Clowns Joys and Sorrows

And Slivers, the clown is dead, and Charles Chaplin is making more money than the President—more even than Speaker or Evers or Collins. The story of the clown Slivers is for those, as The Post says, "who were young a decade ago." A clown he lived and died—for his audiences a grinning face, and, behind it, tragedy. He himself told the story of the clown as well as any may:

"I never see the lights go up and hear the band strike up for the grand procession but I think of Dan Luby," he said. "He was a great clown, a good friend of mine, my side partner. About ten years ago, in the big tent in some place in Indiana, we marched out together behind the elephants. Dan was feeling kind of low-spirited and had been talking all day about a hunch he had that something was going to happen to him. That kind of talk always makes me shaky, but I cheered him up, and we frolicked along behind the big beasts until the grand entry was over.

"Then they brought out the elephants again and Dan and I began to jump over their backs. At least Dan did; he was a good jumper—I was the faker, the fellow who tries to jump and makes all sorts of funny tumbles. Of course, Dan had to 'horse' his act, too, but just the same he had to put over his thriller—you know the sort of stuff. Well, the time came for him to make his jump from a spring-board over four elephants' backs." All this is clipped from Literary Digest.

"He got away in good shape, but in clearing the last back he didn't right himself as he should. He hit the tan-bark flat on his back. The crowd yelled with laughter—funny stuff—see? I knew what had happened; we all knew. But it was the first night of a three-day stay, and we couldn't do anything to make that bunch unhappy. I flipped up to the best friend I had on earth. He lay there with his back broken, dead. Up came the other clowns. We picked him up and carried poor Dan off, doing funny stuff every minute, while the spectators roared with laughter. When we got Dan behind the scenes we cried over him. That's two sides of a clown's life all in a nutshell."

Slivers' eyes were soft as he turned away to his dressing-table. He painted his face so skilfully that you smiled when he turned it toward you. He put on his baggy black-and-white costume, his preposterous shoes, and his familiar bonnet of the Civil-War period with its array of ribbons and chicken-feathers.

With a little wave of his hand he ambled out into the arena, and a great roar of laughter went up at his very appearance. Under one arm he carried a huge catcher's mitt and a chest-protector, in the other a birdcage. As he did his famous baseball "turn" the very rafters of the Garden seemed to rock, and later, as he wandered about doing laughable things, as it were instinctively, out of pure natural ebullience the observer, from his point of vantage behind the scenes, wondered which was the real Slivers, the silent, rollicking figure out on the tan-bark, or the man who in his dressing-room had told the story of poor Dan Luby with infinite pathos.

Here is a description of his baseball game; taken from the Kansas City Star of 1906: Silently he places the bases in position, then "talks" to the umpire and players on the bench. Finally, in the position of catcher he starts the game. One, two, three—he catches speedy balls, imaginary, of course, from an imaginary pitcher. Then he catches a runner between bases. But the third out is the thrilling one. A fly is batted. You don't see it, but you think you do, that is, if you are not laughing too hard. "Slivers" thinks he sees it, but it finally disappears in the heavens. He can't find it. He sits down and waits for the ball to fall. Then he uses his telescope. He finds the ball, allows the umpire to have a look at it soaring up in the sky. Then he frantically snatches his mitt from the ground, takes his position, and waits again. The elusive ball falls in his hands—it is the third out, and the opposing team is retired.

Motioning the imaginary players in, "Slivers" takes the bat. He fans, then disputes with the umpire. Then a foul and a strike. In disgust he takes a refreshing drink from the water-bucket and again picks up the bat. This time he bats out a home run—almost. He is caught, so we

imagine the umpire says, as he slides for the home plate. The climax comes with the fight between "Slivers" and the umpire. "Slivers" is whipt and the game is ended when "Slivers" picks up the "diamond" and with a bow leaves the arena amid a storm of applause.

He is described by the writer in The Post as "a blinking, solemn, low-speaking, lanky young man, with an extremely sensitive mouth and a diffident, retiring manner." He did not come of circus stock, as most of the performers do, but was the son of a Chicago concert-singer. When he was fourteen he ran away from home to join a circus. Says a writer in the New York Sun:

Inimitable as a story-teller (altho even in vaudeville he never spoke a line), Slivers would tell of the elephant with which he made friends in the wagon-show days down in Texas. Instead of stretching out in one of the jolting wagons when the show moved on at night, the boy Slivers would curl up on a sort of canvas howdah, which he would rig up on the back of his favorite elephant, and would sleep peacefully on the swaying back of the beast as the circus wound along country roads to the next town through the night.

And shortly after dawn he always would be awakened by a shrill uproar. One morning he had noticed smoke curling from a farmhouse, whereupon he directed his elephant into the farmer's yard and knocked at the back door, filled with thoughts of a hot breakfast. The farmer's wife opened the door, saw the trunk of an elephant stretched toward her, and shrieked. But when Slivers had explained things the whole household turned out, and there were breakfast for Slivers and hay and water for the elephant from farmer folk delighted to have an elephant in their own dooryard. In time the elephant would amble regularly to the back doors of farmers' houses, hence the morning uproar from farmers' wives which throughout that season awakened Slivers.

To many he will be the Last Clown, in spite of the excellence of Marceline, Toto, and others of Hippodrome fame. The traveling circus nowadays has adopted the policy of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" road companies. These endeavor to carry at least two Topsy's, sometimes even three. The circus now counts its clowns by the dozens, who perform in mass-formation. May the old-fashioned clown not quickly be forgotten! He should be enshrined in memory as is the Court Fool of an earlier day, of whom much has been sung and written. None, to our knowledge, has written deathless verse to Slivers as yet, but he has been paid the tribute of a fragment of prose that comes remarkably near to being a classic of its sort. This appeared in the editorial columns of the New York Sun for March 9, and runs as follows:

Slivers should not have died meanly by his own hand. He deserved a quiet, a happy old age, with children gathered about him, and tales of the big top falling from his lips. He should have continued indefinitely his antics when the pungent smell of peanuts fills the atmosphere, and beautiful ladies do incredible things on the slack wire and the flying-trapeze. Was it not Slivers, he of the astonishing feet, who played an amazing game of baseball to the accompaniment of roars of laughter from the throats of thousands of juveniles of all ages? Did he not appear in unfamiliar surroundings in the "Duel in the Snow" with credit? He possessed the pantomimic art in unusual development; a man of originality and imagination.

It is not well to lift the mime's mask of comedy. Too often it hides a countenance deep-lined by woe. The laughter the clown inspires calls no echo from his heart. The tribute of merriment from the onlookers may mean nothing but bread and butter to the mountebank; bread and butter hard-earned, to support a life not worth living. The outward seeming alone is the public's; the inner burden it neither wants, nor, praise be, must reckon with. Let Pantaloon materialize as the curtain draws aside, and let that curtain hide from us the man behind the grotesque paint.

We resent the intrusion of the man of cares, of trials, of errors, of disappointments; in our picture of the merry-andrew. We would know only his trappings, the artful caricature he presents for our inspection. The human being should be decently reticent, comfortably obscure. Slivers should have been immortal; it was not within the proper rights of Frank Oakley to slay him.

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There will 20 third priz of \$15 each, making 166 entering the

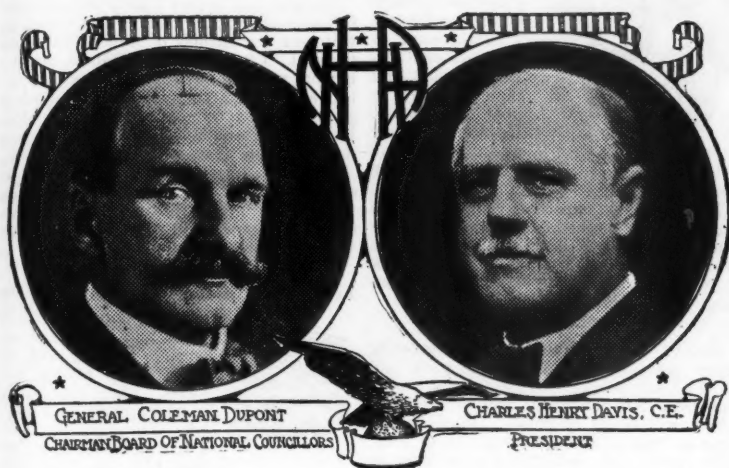
The comp eight month November be address Photograph Association, no limitation size; when t or number (man, woma or need be



# OFFER \$2600 IN PRIZES FOR GOOD ROADS PHOTOGRAPHS

**National Highways Association Announces Photo Contest Open to Everybody. Want Pictures to Start Exhibit In National Capital to Show Law Makers What Uncle Sam Should Do in the Good Roads Movement**

**COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT, IDA TARBELL AND MARK SULLIVAN TO SERVE AS JUDGES IN CONTEST**



OFFICERS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ASSOCIATION WHO SUBSCRIBED FUNDS TO CARRY ON PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST

Washington, D. C.—A nation-wide photographic contest in the interest of the "Good Roads Everywhere" movement, with cash prizes of \$2,600 open to everybody, has been announced by the National Highways Association.

## Purpose of the Contest

The photographs selected in the competition will be used to establish in Washington a national exhibit on the good roads problem designed primarily to promote a nationally conceived scheme of highways.

In connection with the pending legislation in Congress to have the federal government shoulder a part of the task of "good roads" construction, The National Highways Association, it is explained, desires to have adopted a plan for a system of national highways, surveyed and located by expert engineers, so that federal funds will not be spent in a hit or miss "pork barrel" fashion, but in accordance with a scientific plan as any railroad is built or as the Government itself did in the case of the Panama Canal.

## Prizes to be Awarded

The cash prizes of \$2,600 were subscribed by General Coleman du Pont, Chairman of the Board of National Councilors, and Charles Henry Davis, President of the National Highways Association. The competition will be known as the du Pont-Davis Road Photograph Prize Contest.

The first prize, to be given for the most striking (good or bad) road photograph, will be a \$500 cash award. In all there will be 166 cash prizes awarded.

There will be 5 second prizes of \$100 each, 20 third prizes of \$25 each, 40 fourth prizes of \$15 each, and 100 fifth prizes of \$5 each, making 166 chances in all for each person entering the contest.

The competition will be kept open for eight months, closing at noon, Tuesday, November 7th. All photographs should be addressed to "Good Roads Everywhere" Photograph Contest, National Highways Association, Washington, D. C. There is no limitation as to the kind of photograph; size; when taken by whom; details shown; or number submitted by any contestant (man, woman or child). No letters should or need be written by any contestant, and

no correspondence will be entered into about the competition.

## Discusses Photographs Desired

General du Pont of the National Highways Association said today:

"The purpose of our Association in this matter is to see to it, that when Uncle Sam enters upon this work of road building, he starts off on the right road. The 'good roads' issue is a national problem as well as a state and county problem. Whatever the federal government does in this matter should be done on a national basis.

"Every member of Congress knows the 'good roads' problem in his district or State, of course, but we want to have him know it nationally.

"We want the subjects of the photographs in this contest to demonstrate not only how bad roads are, and how good they can be made, but also what it means to the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States to have good roads. For instance, we all know that a country school house located in a district of good roads has a far better attendance of pupils, and for that reason can offer them better educational opportunities than a country school in a district of bad roads.

"Consequently it would be of great value to have photographs giving a picture lesson to the eyes of our law makers of what it means to children in our rural districts to have their school house located on good roads. This is only one idea that has come to me. There are hundreds of such lessons on the value of good roads which can be taught by photographs.

The Association has not limited competitors to one photograph, or to one prize. Each competitor can send in as many photographs as he wishes, and he will get as many prizes as his work deserves.

"Photographs will be judged first upon their merit in strikingly emphasizing road conditions (good or bad), second in their pictorial interest, and third in their photographic excellence."

German wine growers for some years are said to have been encouraged by the government to distribute nesting material and erect bird houses in their vineyards to attract feathered foes of insect pests.

## Northwestern Fruit Growers Being Hurt

(Continued from Page 5)

that the prospect is for a crop in the district of around 40,000 carloads for 1916. These figures are given the growers to prove to them how hopeless their case will be in the next year unless they form some kind of unit marketing system. On the other hand there are those who are trying to counteract the influence of these estimates that are designed for the consumption of the grower, in the event of their getting before the buying trade of the country, by giving out estimates for the nourishment of the eastern apple trade to the effect that under the most favorable conditions the Northwest cannot possibly yield more than 9,000 carloads.

## Dumps Like a Shovel

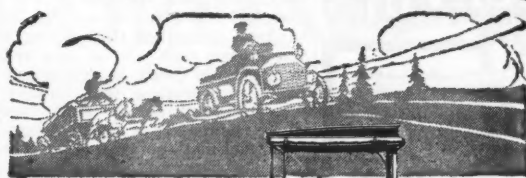
Earth doesn't clog or stick in the Standard Earth Auger. Digs easy; like boring a hole through soft pine board with a brand new brace and bit. Digs wells, post-holes or holes for any purpose.

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**ARSENATE OF LEAD**—Use one to three pounds of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water or Lime-Sulphur. Price, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$4.00; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

**LIME-SULPHUR**—Much used for Scale and Fungus. Price, one gallon, making forty-five gallons of spray for summer use, 80c; 5 gallons, \$3.25. Price per bbl. (30 gallons), \$6.50; per barrel (50 gallons), \$8.50.

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Treesavin lasts a whole season. Indispensable for preventing "bleeding" from cuts and wounds. Easily removed and replaced. While it does better work than any other sticky tree protector, Treesavin is cheaper to use and takes one tenth the time to apply. Made in rolls 4 in. wide, 16 yds. long, sufficient to cover 9 trees, 12 in. diameter. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct.  
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C.E. Brooks, 1772-A Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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# Letters From The People

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb

## Summer Pruning

Mr. C. A. Green: That part of a late issue of the Fruit Grower that interested me most was the article on "Summer Pruning," printed on page 8.

If this is a good thing for pears, why should it not work equally well for the apple, cherry and plum?

Berry bushes are all cut back to make more fruiting wood, and for the same reason, why can not the same principle be applied to the larger fruits and currants as well?—**Harry W. Dryden, N. Y.**

Reply: I have no experience in heading back apple, cherry, plum and quince trees in the manner which I have recommended for cutting back the new growth of pear trees. It is not safe to say that because it has been discovered that cutting back the new growth each year of pear trees, both standard and dwarf, is helpful and promotive of early fruiting, that the same will be successful with other fruit trees. We advise the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to test this matter of cutting back the growth of apple, cherry and plum. We have tested cutting back the new growth of peach trees with success.

## Cutting the Tops of Asparagus

Green's Fruit Grower: Please let me know when to cut away the tops of asparagus—if before they go to seed, or after the seed is ripe, or if at all. I notice there is a difference of opinion regarding this matter.—**Dr. G. W. Tainter, Mo.**

Reply: I allow my asparagus to mature before cutting. October is a good time.

## Currant Fungus

Green's Fruit Grower: Please tell me what ails my white currant bushes. The leaves are all turning brown on the edges as in the samples I enclose. What is the cause and what is the cure? Please answer through the "Fruit Grower."—**C. M. W., Ill.**

Reply: All currants are subject to a fungus which is worse some years than others. The bushes should be sprayed as early as possible in the spring with Bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur solution. Usually the fungus does not interfere with the yield, but causes the leaves to fall earlier than usual in autumn.

## Pruning Raspberry Plants

Green's Fruit Grower: I have been taking your paper for a number of years, and find it very helpful and thoroughly reliable. I have set out this summer a dozen "Wonderful" berry vines. They have already made as much as six or eight feet in growth on the longest branches. I have them on a netted wire trellis. I wish to know how they should be trimmed if at all, and when the trimming should be done. Kindly give me the desired information. I send return postage.—**Knox Brown, Ky.**

Reply: I have never heard of the Wonderful raspberry before. It is not absolutely necessary to do any pruning to a vine such as yours which is supported by a wire trellis. One object in pruning raspberries is to make the plants short and stocky so they will not fall over and rest upon the ground or impede the pathway between rows. But if the plants were mine, next spring I would cut back the shoots or canes, leaving them not higher than five or six feet. If the raspberry plants had no trellis and were self-sustaining, I would cut them back next spring to the height of four feet so they would be self-supporting.

## Nut Trees and Mulberries

Will you please answer the following questions in the next Fruit Grower:

1. What are the proper instructions for pruning nut trees when transplanted from a nursery?

2. My ten-year-old Russian mulberry blossoms and does not bear fruit. Should it be grafted, and when?—**W. I. L., Mass.**

Reply: 1. I advise cutting back the branches of nut trees at transplanting more

than half their length, the same as I would recommend for fruit trees.

2. Occasionally I find a Russian mulberry tree that does not bear fruit owing to its lack of pollen in the blossoms. Another mulberry tree planted near it will be the remedy.

## Growing Grapes from Seed

Mr. Chas. A. Green: Can grape vines be grown from seed and if so how? Last fall I saved seed from some nice New York state grapes and planted some out doors. I saved some of the seed until this last spring and planted early in pots in house. Up to this time not one has sprouted. The seeds are as hard as when planted.

I tried it as an experiment and if possible would like to succeed. I understand vines can be grown from clippings and have some grown that way. I am not a subscriber to your paper as yet but expect to be before long.—**G. E. Hawes, Neb.**

Reply: There is no trouble in growing grape vines from seed. Grape seed will grow almost as easily as peas if not buried too deep, but the result will be seedlings which will be of no value. Possibly one vine in 1000 or in 10,000 may be of some little value, but probably not as good as the Concord. Grapes do not come as true from seed as peaches or strawberries.

## Remarkable Nut Trees

C. A. Green: I am sending you today by parcels post some graft sprouts from some trees whose fruit have merit enough to be perpetuated. No. 1 is from a hickory; the nuts are large, of a peculiar fine flavor nothing like it in the country. Nuts as large as English walnuts. The trees are on my father's farm and we have taken six bushels of nuts from this tree at one time.

No. 2 is another tree of immense size; nuts medium size, very fine flavor, white meats, and very fruitful; it has borne 10 bushels in a single year. Both of these trees are very hardy and both nuts crack so the meats come out in halves. Of the hundreds of trees I have seen none can compare with them. I am also sending you some apple grafts.

No. 3 are from a tree that is away ahead of Yellow Transparent in quality and only about 10 days later. Trees are hardy. Scale don't feaze it, the apples look some like the Yellow Transparent as to size and color but they don't have that sharp acid flavor being a good eating apple and a fine cooker.

No. 4. We call the Early Junetan, being as early as Yellow Transparent and ten times as good, very hardy and an annual bearer. Just as good as the above, except it is flattened and No. 3 is pointed.

No. 5. We call the Summer Rambo, about ten days later than No. 3. It resembles the Rambo but is a good cooker. These trees are from trees supposed to have been planted by Johnny Appleseed.

No. 6 is a sweet apple somewhat resembling the Rambo but is about 3 times the size. Ripens late in October and is so sweet it is sticky. It is a tree from an apple seed as the tree is in a fence corner along the road. Now I don't want to burden you but I wish you would try these out and see for yourself, there has been many a flower that has grown to bloom unseen. I wish you would make especial effort to propagate No. 3 as it will put Yellow Transparent out of the market in no time. Would you kindly send me directions for grafting the hickory as I would like to try and graft some.—**Chas. P. Fredericks.**

C. A. Green's Reply: I thank you for sending us the scions, which came much shriveled and dried out. All kinds of nuts

are difficult to graft. I have tried several times to graft nuts but have failed. I have no hopes of scions that are dried out as these are. What a pity that someone has not the skill and time to graft the scions of these nuts and perpetuate the varieties, for it is possible and probable that you have two very valuable nut trees.

The size of the nuts does not assure me that the trees are valuable. When I was a boy on the farm there were on my father's farm hickory trees which bore nuts nearly two inches long and about one inch wide, but they were not so good in flavor as other varieties of smaller size, and had thick shells. It is the quality of the nut, the thinness of the shell, and its productiveness, which makes the nut trees valuable.

I advise you to give your trees most careful attention. Any hickory nut tree which will bear six bushels of nuts is something unusual. I would give \$100 for a tree of a hickory nut, not of the largest size yet large, thin shelled and most delicious flavor, which grew in the garden of the farm on which I was born, and which was ruthlessly cut down by the man who bought the farm.

I do not recall a single instance where scions were sent me for grafting or budding which came moist and in prime condition. Scions that are at all withered or dried are worthless for grafting or budding.

## Length of Life of Strawberry Plants

O the plants lose their vigor and do I need new ones? I have had my strawberry plants nine years. They were planted in new ground, uncultivated. The first few years I had splendid large berries, but the plants seem to have lost their vigor. They have lots of flowers but the berries dry up. I now change the beds to a different place every two years.

I would like to have some fall strawberries. Can I keep the ordinary plants back by picking the blossoms off until late in the season, or is it better to buy fall fruiting plants? Are they profitable?

C. A. Green's Reply: Yes, strawberry beds will run out if left long to bear fruit in the same bed or the same plantation. The largest crop and the largest berries will be secured the first year of bearing. The crop the next year will be of smaller size and less in quantity, and the next year still smaller berries. You will get some berries for five or six years, but usually no one allows a strawberry bed or plantation to stand on the same spot over three years.

No, I do not think the variety itself loses its vitality or virility, but old plants that have borne fruit once do lose their vitality and vigor. Many strawberry growers pick only one crop from a strawberry bed or plantation. Immediately after the first crop of fruit is picked they plow it under and plant a new bed or plantation elsewhere.

Yes, if you will pick the blossoms and berries all off from strawberry plants this spring they will be more inclined to bear fruit this fall. Some will be more inclined to bear fall fruit than others. I have never thought that fall bearing strawberry plantations were profitable commercially. Fruit out of season is not often profitable.

## Unfruitful Strawberry Plants

Charles A. Green: Can you tell me what is wrong with my strawberry bed? The plants are looking fine. They are big, strong, healthy plants but only a very few of them have bloomed or are going to this season. Some of the plants are 2 years old but those bore very lightly last year, in fact the majority not at all, and some of the plants I set last fall and some last spring. They were mulched this winter with straw and all look fine but refuse to bear. The plants are of good bearing varieties and taken from good young bearing beds of



several varieties of strawberries. I have tried several times to graft nuts but have failed. I have no hopes of scions that are dried out as these are. What a pity that someone has not the skill and time to graft the scions of these nuts and perpetuate the varieties, for it is possible and probable that you have two very valuable nut trees.

Reply: I have no experience in heading back apple, cherry, plum and quince trees in the manner which I have recommended for cutting back the new growth of pear trees. It is not safe to say that because it has been discovered that cutting back the new growth each year of pear trees, both standard and dwarf, is helpful and promotive of early fruiting, that the same will be successful with other fruit trees. We advise the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to test this matter of cutting back the growth of apple, cherry and plum. We have tested cutting back the new growth of peach trees with success.

## Care

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Reply: I allow my asparagus to mature before cutting. October is a good time.

## Eng

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Reply: I have never heard of the Wonderful raspberry before. It is not absolutely necessary to do any pruning to a vine such as yours which is supported by a wire trellis. One object in pruning raspberries is to make the plants short and stocky so they will not fall over and rest upon the ground or impede the pathway between rows. But if the plants were mine, next spring I would cut back the shoots or canes, leaving them not higher than five or six feet. If the raspberry plants had no trellis and were self-sustaining, I would cut them back next spring to the height of four feet so they would be self-supporting.

I will enclose for a three year Fruit Grower out of—**L. C.**

I would not Fruit Grower Kellerman, C.



several varieties, as Clark's Seedling, Senator Dunlap, Wilson and Crescent. I believe the difficulty is in the soil. It is a clay subsoil with black top a foot or more deep but devoid of sand. Any information you can give me will be highly appreciated as I want so much to grow them.—Mrs. Chas. Leavell, Mont.

Reply: I once left the mulch of straw which covered the entire surface of the ground, strawberry rows and all, on the plants all winter and did not remove it in the spring. The strawberry plants came up through the straw mulch but did not bear much fruit. Your experience may be the same as mine. When beds of strawberries are mulched, the mulch should be mostly removed over the rows where the plants are growing.

Strawberries are easily influenced in productiveness by the soil in which they are growing, therefore your soil may, as you suggest, be the cause of unproductiveness. I seldom get reports like yours of unproductive strawberry beds. Usually the strawberry is one of the most productive of fruits.

#### Care of Strawberry Plants

Green's Fruit Grower Co.: Kindly advise me through Green's Fruit Grower whether there is any harm done by not taking the fertilizer from the strawberries. Last fall I covered my strawberry bushes with fertilizer and I would like to know whether or not to take this off. Also please advise whether you think it best to make the ground loose around the strawberries, as I am afraid by loosening the ground I will hurt the roots of these plants.—H. C. Gahre, N. Y.

Reply: Strawberry plants will force the new leaves through a moderate dressing of manure. A heavy covering of the earth with manure or even of straw will be detrimental to the strawberry plants if left on during the blossoming and bearing season. It is seldom that manure is applied thickly enough to smother the plants.

No harm will occur if you hoe lightly and not deeply among the strawberry plants, but, except to remove weeds, spring hoeing is not necessary.

#### English Morello Cherry

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: About twenty years ago I bought some English Morello and some Early Richmond cherry trees. The Early Richmond were a failure in this climate, but the Morellos were a success for about 12 years. Then the bark cracked on the trunk and the trees died. About four years ago I cut the stubs off as near the ground as I could. Some of them sent up lots of sprouts of the native stock from the roots, but on two of the stumps I saw a sprout came from the graft. I cut all the rest away and trimmed the sprout. The next year it bore cherries. Last year was the fourth year of its growth, the trunk was about two inches in diameter and the branches spread four and a half feet. I had a woman pick them by cutting the stems with a pair of scissors. She picked 82 quarts from those two little trees. I gave two cents per quart for picking and sold them for twelve cents per quart. Can you beat it? I would like to have a photograph of them to send you. They were a handsome sight. Can you tell me the cause of the bark cracking on those cherry trees? We have ordered 100 more cherry trees this spring, which will make us 200 cherry trees.—Philip Hull, N. Y.

Reply: I cannot account for the cracking of the bark of your cherry trees. The cherry is a beautiful and interesting fruit, therefore I do not wonder at your enthusiasm over your favorite cherry trees which you have given so much attention. Cherries are among the most easily produced fruits. There is no reason why every American citizen should not have an abundance of cherries, except possibly those in the far north.

I will enclose money-order for \$1.00 for a three years subscription to Green's Fruit Grower as I cannot get along without it.—L. C. Andrews, N. Y.

I would not be without the Green's Fruit Grower on the farm.—Geo. Kellerman, Collinsville, Conn.

#### Planting Hickory Nuts

Green's Fruit Grower: One sees considerable advice in your valued paper on the growing of nuts but I do not recall the subject of hickory nuts being discussed. I expect to plant a few nuts in an endeavor to grow the best grade of thin-shelled shag bark nuts and would like to know if you can advise me just the right soil and depth to plant them and if it would not be proper to crack them a trifle to start them sprouting.

I have never heard of any distinction being made as to the different varieties but it is quite evident that there are at least four or five entirely different American hickory nuts. There is one variety which is exceedingly long and there is another one which is so thick shelled that it is almost impossible to crack it easily, and there are some trees which bear a variety with deep indentations so that it is difficult to get the meats out whole. Then there appears to be a variety which approaches the ideal and which has a rather thin shell with the meats of good size and well moulded. What can you tell us on this point?

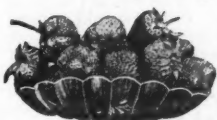
Schools and township districts should encourage the planting of nut trees on public highways, not so much for the present generation but for those to come, and I notice that this is being advocated in no small measure by Dean Hugh Baker of the Syracuse University College of Forestry and it should be taken up by all public-spirited citizens throughout our state.—A. B. Fuller, N. Y.

Reply: If you should plant 1000 hickory nuts you would be likely to secure 1000 varieties each distinct from the others. Plant the nuts not over three inches deep. Plant as soon as possible after gathering before the meats are dried. I would not crack the nuts.

It is regrettable that so little has been done in past years in searching for, protecting and in disseminating valuable hickory nuts. The fact is that nut culture has not received much attention yet in this country. If attention had been given to the selection of the best varieties of hickory nuts during the past fifty years, we would now have varieties as far superior to the common wild nuts as the Banana or McIntosh apples are superior to the most insignificant crab apple.

On the homestead where I was born stood a young, vigorous and productive hickory nut tree, which produced wonderful nuts both in size, quality, thin shells and thick meat. This valuable tree, worth thousands of dollars, was ruthlessly cut down by a subsequent purchaser.

#### Everbearing Berries



Green's Fruit Grower: My father takes your paper. We think it's all right. I have some everbearing strawberry bushes that won't bear in the fall. I pick the blooms off in the spring and then I don't see any blooms the rest of the year until next spring. I have Productive Superb. It might be my fault. You tell me the reason I don't get fruit in the fall. How about St. Regis Raspberries? Are they all right? What kind of red raspberries should I plant? I want to sell some berries.—Miss Hannah J. Fismar, Ohio.

Reply: I cannot explain why your strawberries will not bear fruit in the fall. I have never been very successful myself with this kind of fall bearing strawberry. I have never yet found a valuable fall bearing strawberry though I have planted many. I have no personal experience with the St. Regis raspberry. Plant Columbian for reddish purple raspberry, and Cuthbert, Herbert or Syracuse for bright red raspberries.

We take a great deal of pleasure in Green's Fruit Grower, and gain considerable from its interesting pages. Horticulturally speaking. Dependable news like this comes in very handy during the trying seasons, such as the last past have been.

Leslie Scott & Sons.

We enjoy Green's Fruit Grower, it is full of good things.—T. J. Tobey, N. Y.



This Ear was protected with "Corona Dry"

This Ear was Not



Either You Get the Sweet Corn or the Worms do—which shall it be?

**"CORONA DRY"**

The Universal Insecticide

gets the bugs and worms and gives you the sweet corn.

You can keep insect pests out of your garden and fruit trees now just as the commercial grower does. For "Corona Dry," used in ton lots by the most successful orchardists and market gardeners, is now put up in small packages to meet the urgent need of the man with a small garden or a few fruit trees.

You need no expensive spraying outfit or sloppy spraying mixture. "Corona Dry" is applied dry—in dust form—quickly, efficiently and conveniently. It is a sure bug-killer and a sure preventive.

Use "Corona Dry" first—before the bugs start to eat your growing things. Get it where you buy your seeds. If your

garden is small, dust on "Corona Dry" through a cheesecloth bag or small bellows. For larger plots we advise using the Corona Hand Duster. Ask to see it when you buy "Corona Dry."

Your address on a post card will bring, at once, free copy of our 20-page, instructive book, "Garden Pests and Their Control." Send for it today—tells how to get rid of all bugs, worms and plant diseases.



CORONA CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 24, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Northern Grown English Walnuts



### Plant A Few Nuts This Year

We offer to give four hardy English walnuts as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower one year all for 50 cents, all going by mail at our expense. The vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., has become noted throughout the country for its production of hardy English walnuts. There are located near Rochester two large English walnut groves that bear an abundance of nuts. I have seen a two-horse wagon load of these nuts brought into Rochester for sale. Both of these large Rochester nut groves came from seedling nuts such as we offer. Do not delay in sending in your 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year and four hardy English walnuts. They are profitable to grow and delicious to eat.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Rochester, N. Y.



**Only \$2 Down  
One Year to Pay!**

**\$24**

**30 Days' Free Trial**  
Buys the New Butter-  
fly Jr. No. 2. Light running,  
easy cleaning, close skim-  
ming, durable. Guaranteed  
a lifetime. Skims 50 quarts  
per hour. Made also in four  
larger sizes up to 1-2 shown here.  
It saves in cream. Postal brings type cat-  
alog, folder and "Direct-from-factory" order.  
Buy from the manufacturer and save money.  
**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.** (Inc.)  
2108 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

**15** **95** **ON**  
**Upward** **TRIAL**  
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**FULLY**  
**GUARANTEED**  
**CREAM**  
**SEPARATOR**

**A SOLID PROPOSITION** to send  
now, will make, easy running, perfect  
skimming separator for \$15.00. Skims  
warm or cold milk; making heavy or  
light cream. Bowl is a sanitary mar-  
velously easily cleaned.

**ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL**  
Different from picture, which illustrates  
our large capacity machines. Western  
orders filled from western points.  
Whether dairy is large or small write for  
handsome free catalog. Address:  
**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Box 4121 Bainbridge, N. Y.



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Is Enough**

No need to lose dol-  
lars these days by  
incomplete tillage.  
If you have one horse

—that is enough! You can  
do as good work as the big  
outfits on the largest farms, when  
you use one of the several types  
of light draft, 1-horse sizes of the

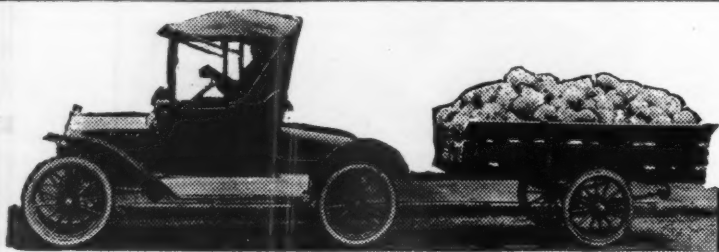
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**CLARK**  
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dust-proof, oil-soaked hardwood bearings are a  
few of its features. If your dealer has not the  
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**BUILT-LIKE-A-MOTOR-TRUCK**

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under severe service and continuous usage.

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Liberty Street, Erie, Pa.

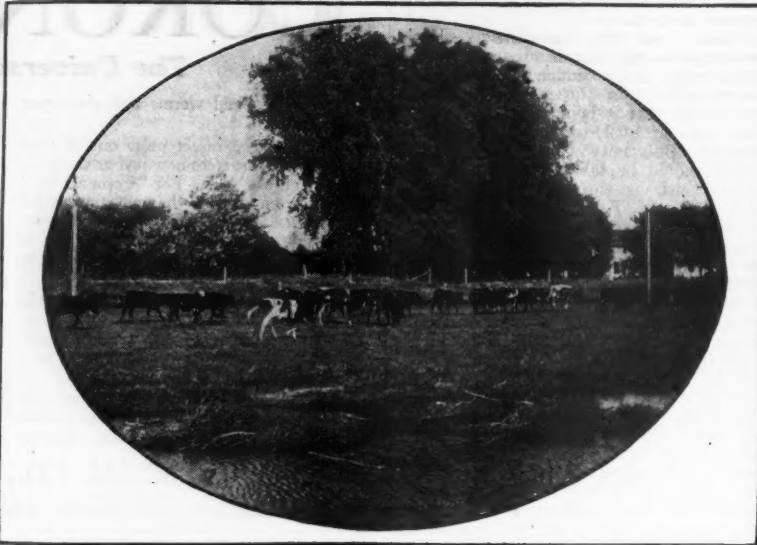
## Dairy and Creamery

### Dairy Herd in Summer

Many dairymen seem to think that after  
pastures have gotten far enough along to  
furnish a scant living for the cows they no  
longer need to feed. Unless the pastures  
are exceptionally good, there will be a de-  
cided decrease in the milk flow and the task  
of milking will be a very light one, says  
Farmers' Guide. During the warmer por-  
tion of the summer, the cows are aggravated  
by the heat as well as the flies, and it re-  
quires quite an effort on their part to have  
to graze for all their living, so most of the  
nourishment taken into their bodies is taken

over the doors and windows; but mosquito  
netting will answer the purpose for one  
season. These are of too much benefit  
to think of doing without.

Shade is also important to the health and  
comfort of the cow. There is usually an  
abundance of shade in the pastures, but if  
there happens not to be shade in reach of  
the cows, artificial shade should by all means  
be supplied. Think of a cow that is ex-  
pected to keep up a good flow of milk having  
to stand in the broiling sun after she has  
tired of grazing. She should have a cool,  
shady place to lie down to rest and con-



to keep them in running order, having little  
left for the production of milk.

Everything possible should be done that  
will add to the health and comfort of the  
cows at this trying period of the year. If  
precautions are taken, the fly problem can,  
to some extent, be held in check. Some  
good fly repellent, applied over the cows  
night and morning with a sponge or cloth  
will do much. A darkened stall is a benefit  
to the milk as well as the cow. With  
little expense, a milking stall might be  
equipped that would be sanitary and com-  
fortable as well. Screen wire should be

tentatively chew her cud. A reasonably good  
shade may be supplied by stretching a tar-  
paulin over posts set in the ground. The  
dimensions of this should be estimated by  
the number of cows it is supposed to cover.

Often the supplying of drinking water  
to the dairy cow in hot weather is a difficult  
problem. Fresh, clean water should be  
within reach at all times. If you happen  
to have a running stream in your pasture,  
this is the ideal water. If not, it should  
be drawn from a well often enough to keep  
it fresh and cool. Cows should never,  
never be allowed to drink from the stagnant  
mudholes and ponds that so many are forced  
to drink from.

### Jorrock's Boy

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By  
F. H. Sweet, Va.

"Sh-s-wee, sh-s-wee!" squeaked the old  
saw, as it gnawed its way cheerfully into a  
tough knot which some less plucky boy had  
long ago cast aside. "Sh-s-wee, sh-s—"   
breaking its shrill little song abruptly as  
the knot parted and the boy straightened  
his back with a "There, that's done; now  
for another. We'll soon get this disreput-  
able old woodpile into some sort of shape.  
Anything but a lot of trash lying round, I  
say."

"Chip, chip, chip," commended a motherly  
sparrow, who was herself energetically  
employed about her housekeeping duties  
in an apple tree near by. "Chip, chip,  
ch-r-ree."

A turkey gobbled from a corner of the  
fence, and a dog whined and wagged his  
tail wistfully; then a troop of ducks went  
quacking by in search of water. The boy  
looked from one to another with sparkling  
eyes, his shoulders rising and falling with  
the sturdy sweeps of the saw. He loved all  
these things, and he had been here only a  
week; but no time could be spared to them

now. Already he was identifying himself  
with the farm, and these knots must be  
disposed of and the place made tidy. Then  
he would go to the barn and put the tools  
to rights, and perhaps would find time to  
rake up some leaves. It did not matter  
that he had finished his stint of picking  
up stones, and that all the family were away  
for the day. It did not even occur to him  
that he was missing an opportunity. Rather  
was he thinking of how tidy the place could  
be made to look—his place, that he was  
going to live on for a long, long time.

It was only when a firm tread came round  
the corner of the house, hesitated, and then  
came directly to the woodpile, that his  
shoulders rose to their natural position and  
he stopped. Before him was a tall, keen-  
eyed man, whose face just now expressed  
both annoyance and determination.

"Is Mr. Jorrock at home?" abruptly.

"No, sir; he's gone to the village with a  
load of potatoes, an' Mrs. Jorrock went  
with him to buy some things."

"H'm, naturally. Raise a little and buy  
a good deal, I suppose. Where does the  
interest come in, and the money for keeping  
up the farm?"

The man turned and regarded the sur-  
roundings critically, his lips curling a little  
as he did so.

"Fences down, cows pastured in fields  
that should be meadows, apple trees already  
decorated with caterpillars' nests. H'm,  
hah! Model farmer, this Mr. Jorrock; hard  
worker. But, hello! What's the matter with  
that barnyard, and the bit of garden there?  
Clean and tidy as a whistle! Doesn't belong  
to this place, surely. H'm, hah! Did you  
fix 'em up?"

"Yes; a little. I've been here a week,  
you know, an' ought to have done lots more.  
Mr. Jorrock said I could turn round an'  
do whatever was needed. He's an awful  
nice man."

"Is he?" dryly. "Well, who are you?"

The small figure straightened itself sturd-  
ily.

"I'm Bob Taylor, an' Mr. Jorrock took  
me from the Children's Home. He said he  
needed a boy, there was so much work."

"Really? And you and Mr. Jorrock are  
going to make a fine, up-to-date farm of  
this place, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," confidently, "we're goin' to  
try to. Mr. Jorrock says the work's been  
so hard he's had to overlook the little things,  
an' they're what make the profit. He's  
an awful worker, Mr. Jorrock is. He gets  
up at four o'clock every mornin' to milk,  
an' then sells things to the village."

"H'm, yes; I know something about Mr.  
Jorrock. Hard worker, as you say; but  
very—er—no faculty for getting on. Might  
even call him shiftless."

The boy picked up another knot and be-  
gan to saw resolutely. The man waited  
in amused silence until the knot fell apart.  
"Pretty good hand at the saw," he re-  
marked, more affably.

The boy sniffed.

"I don't believe you an' me'd better  
talk," he said shortly. "I don't like what  
you say, an' I do like Mr. Jorrock. He's  
been awful good to me. Why," straight-  
ening up suddenly, his eyes sparkling, "he's  
letting me do most everything I want to.  
He didn't count on planting much this year,  
but I want to see things grow, so he's goin'  
to plow up a lot of land an' show me how  
to plant corn an' potatoes an' onions, an'  
most everything. An' he's goin' to let me  
set out a big strawberry bed, an' currants  
an' raspberries to sell fruit from; an' more  
that, he's goin' to buy some paint, an' show  
me 'bout painting the wagons an' tools an'  
things. I didn't know 'bout the caterpil-  
lars' nests, but I'll start to work on 'em to-  
morrow. An' the fences will be fixed up  
just as soon as we can get to 'em. I don't  
believe Mr. Jorrock ever thought of the cow  
pastures making good meadow land, but  
I'll tell him what you say, an' if it's all  
right he'll be sure to do it. I'm much obliged  
for what you've told me, but I guess you'd  
better go now, an' let me finish these knots."

But instead of going, the man continued  
to regard him affably.

"I don't think you understand me, Bob,"  
he said. "If I call Mr. Jorrock shiftless, it



is not because  
him ten years  
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is not because I wish him harm. I've known him ten years, and no man can wish him better fortune than I. He's a good man, as you say, and a hard worker; but he's no man to go ahead. What he needs is somebody to plan—somebody with a good deal of enthusiasm."

He waited until a knot had fallen apart; then added, to himself:

"And I shouldn't be surprised if he'd found one."

The boy picked up another knot and poised his saw above it, meanwhile eyeing his visitor suspiciously.

"Folks oughtn't to talk about friends like you do about Mr. Jorrock," he murmured, "but if you say it's right, I suppose it is." Then, frankly: "Mr. Jorrock has had more work than he could 'tend to; an' besides, he's worried about the interest on his mortgage. That's kept him back. He told me that it hadn't been paid for five years, an' that the man was pressing. We've talked it over between us, an' if the man'll wait another year, we think we can fix it all right. We've planned to make a good deal of money this year."

The rumble of a farm wagon coming up the lane drew their attention. Presently it stopped in front of the house, and the man went forward. As he saw him, Mr. Jorrock colored, then grew pale. But the man did not appear to notice.

"I've changed my mind about what I wrote you in the last letter, Mr. Jorrock," he said. "I won't insist on the interest for another year."

#### Cutting and Curing Hay

It is always advisable to start haying, be it clover or timothy, in time so that the main portion of the crop can be made with the force at command before the grass becomes overripened or damaged by storms. After the hay crop has passed out of its prime state for harvesting, rain storms will quickly do much damage and perhaps render the crop worthless. Cut clover when it is just coming into full bloom when from one-third to one-half of the heads are taking on the brownish color. If the growth is rank considerable of the grass will yet be green, but on the whole it will average about right. Then the stalks are sweet and full of rich juices. Later in the season these juices harden and turn to woody fiber, thus making the stems harder to chew and much more difficult to digest than if the grass had been cut at the proper time. Then a better second growth of the plants for seed is secured when the crop is harvested early. The legumes are all alike in this respect; the crop must be cut before seed forms, if much of a second cutting is expected.

Clover would make even a better quality of hay, if cut before coming into full bloom, but then there is great difficulty in curing it, so what would be gained by earlier cutting would likely be lost in curing. But better cut a little green than overripe. The man who has a large acreage must commence cutting before many brown heads appear, else some of the clover will get pretty ripe before it can be harvested, especially if the weather is showery. Where clover and timothy are grown together and the greater part is clover, cut when the clover is at its best. The proper time for cutting timothy is when it is in full bloom.

#### Lightening Rods Necessary

To understand how lightning rods provide protection to buildings one must have some knowledge of how lightning acts, for it is thru lack of this very knowledge that many unscrupulous agents take advantage. The mechanical world offers easiest explanations, says Pennsylvania Farmer. An electrical generator has two poles, a negative and a positive. If two positively or two negatively charged bodies are brought together, they repel each other. But if a positively charged body and a negatively charged body are brought together, they attract. From these facts the fundamental law of electricity is as follows: Like charges repel, unlike charges attract. Thus in the case of lightning, the cloud is the positively charged pole, the earth the negative. So far, it is not settled by those who conduct such experiments, how the clouds and earth become electrified. But we know that lightning occurs, the effects are evident and it is pretty well agreed as to how buildings may be protected.

There are three kinds of lightning discharges. The first is very quiet and not heavy enough to splinter trees or take life.

The second, a heavier flash which will splinter trees, burn buildings, and take life. The third is a very destructive discharge which is the result of one cloud discharging to another cloud, thence to the earth. As a thunder storm develops, the air is able to resist a discharge to the earth, but as further electrification takes place, such a tension is developed that the strain becomes so great the air cannot resist any longer and a discharge takes place. The area of the danger zone is about equal to the size of the cloud, sometimes extending to the front of the cloud. The greatest danger is with the passage of the storm front. Within this zone almost any upright object as a tree, chimney or cupola, etc., being a better conductor than the air, may be struck. It is therefore a precaution not to stand under a tree or near a chimney during a storm.

#### Conductors and Non-conductors

All bodies do not act the same when a charge is given them: Some conduct it away immediately and others retain the charge. Thus the first class of bodies are conductors, and the other non-conductors, or insulators. Glass, gutta percha, wood and air are non-conductors; while the metals, such as copper, iron, etc., are conductors. Air, trees or masonry will carry lightning, but offer so much resistance that they are heated, splintered or destroyed. Telegraph wires are insulated from the poles by glass insulators.

#### Hygiene of the Rural Home

The home economics demonstration service of the University of Illinois recently sent out to thousands of teachers of country schools questions regarding the care, equipment and sanitation of rural homes in specified neighborhoods. The launching of an investigation of this nature has an interest for the whole country. The public has not forgotten the startling Federal mortality statistics of a few months ago, which showed that the rural death rate was higher than the urban.

Apparently sunlight and pure air are so common to the farmer that he does not realize their high value. His house and barn are often dark and poorly ventilated. His habitual observation of the laws of nature appears to blunt his perception of their beauty, and instead of being serene and wise he is often worried and narrow-minded. City men secretly wonder why the farmer, with his independence and his opportunities for observation and reflection, is not a quite superior person.

Education will one day show the farmer that his work is not all hard, sordid and dull. The government is doing a great deal to help instruct the farmer in a practical way. It has recently been investigating the value of sunlight as a germicide. Experiments proved that tubercle bacilli of the same kind on the same sort of material die in the sunshine in a smaller number of minutes than they remain alive in a dark room. In other words, bacilli which die in thirty minutes in the sun are in the dark alive and virulent at the end of thirty days.

Fresh air and sunlight in the farmer's house and barn will promote the health of his family and his cattle. Those blessings, which are denied people who work and live in dark or artificially lighted city buildings, he can have for nothing. It should not be over-difficult to induce the farmer to remedy the defects of the house and farmyard; defects which are due merely to neglect and not seeing.—Democrat and Chronicle.

#### How to Get Rich American Magazine

1. Spend less than you earn.
2. Pay ready money. Never run in debt.
3. Never anticipate uncertain profits by expending them before received.
4. Keep a regular account of your earnings and expenses.
5. Start a savings bank account.

#### Few Have It to This Extent

Detroit Free Press  
"Pa, what is business tact?"  
"Knowing the cash customer just as well as you know the one that runs up a bill every month."

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Employer—I'll hire you on one condition. You must get results.  
New Office Boy—Say, I'll get them and the batteries and the hits and errors within half an hour after every game.—Judge



Tom—You're not turning as fast as Dad does, Mary.  
Mary—No Tom, but we'll get all the cream any way with this lovely new machine. Dad says

## "It Skims Clean at Any Speed"

That's what this marvelous new invention actually does.

A fixed-feed separator may skim clean if in perfect order and turned at just the *right speed*. But every member of the family turns the crank at a *different rate*; no one can maintain an even speed *all the time*—it isn't human nature. Every old type separator has an *unchanging inflow* of milk. That's why it loses cream when not turned at exactly the right speed.

# THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator gets all the cream because it automatically regulates the inflow exactly in proportion to the separating force—always just right for perfect skimming.

The Suction-feed Separator delivers smooth cream of *even thickness* that churns out more butter of choicest quality. If you sell cream you can *guarantee uniform density*.

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Costs half as much as netting, lasts 5 times as long. Get book of freight prepaid prices. Direct from factory. 150 styles of fence, gates and steel posts. Sample also free. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 29 Cleveland, O.

**Ornamental Fence**

Forty-one inches high at 20c per foot—posts, line railing, silver bronzed ornaments, topbraided wire and wire fence filler included. Chicken and gate posts 5 inches—line posts and line rail 2 inches in diameter. Catalog contains 44 designs of beautiful yard fence. Full line of Farm, Walk and Poultry fences, at extraordinary low prices with a money back guarantee. Get our beautiful free illustrated catalog. Kalamus Fence Machine Co. 457 North St., Kalamus, Ind.

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With Any Barrel

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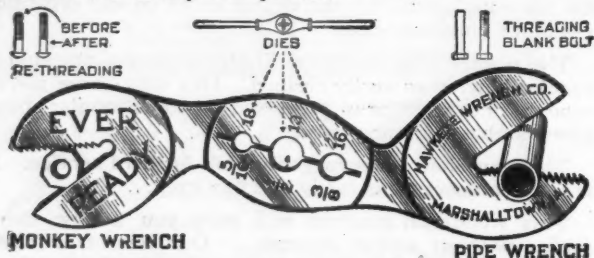
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**Green's Fruit Grower Company, Rochester, N. Y.**

## Small Fruits

### Handling the Berry Crop

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By J. S. Underwood, Johnson Co., Ill.

If cane fruits of the leading varieties and of first quality are produced the picking, packing and marketing does not require quite so much attention in order to get fair returns, but "business skill" needs to be inserted into the operations. The quality is the first thing to be taken into consideration, second, the manner of packing, and

that are small, green and knotty should never be placed upon the market, as they not only bring very little returns, but injure the prices of others by causing a "glut."

I never use any but the very best packages. While I have seen the time when I could have saved almost half the cost of packages used by buying the second-grade containers, I knew it very poor economy to ship first-class fruit in second-class packages. Perhaps you have been unfavorably



Never Use Any But the Very Best Packages

third, the package used as the container. In every line there is good demand for a first-class article, and the poorer grades go begging. This holds very true with berries. One reason we have so many glutted markets is because they are flooded with fruit of an inferior quality. Berries

### Plants, Strawberries and Vegetables

All vegetables and strawberries including overbearing. Get my catalog. Read why I sell choice plants at half the price of others. C. E. FIELD, Sewell, N. J.

remove them, but not with the fingers. They should make a supply of picks for this purpose and use them.

When the crates are filled they are, of course, nailed up securely and the name of the grower stamped thereon with a legible rubber stamp, and the name of the consignee legibly marked on the end of the crates. Marking on the ends is much better than on the tops, for this enables the transfer men to read them easily and quickly, thus saving time and the possibility of their being miscarried or delayed. The berries should be shipped at the earliest possible moment after being packed.

It is necessary to use much care in hauling the berries to the station. One who has a motor vehicle is much better fixed for hauling the fruit than the one who has not, of course. If the haul is any considerable distance, and a wagon is used, the wagon box should have straw in the bottom on which to set the crates, even if the wagon has springs, and no wagon without springs should be used in the transfer of berries. They should also be protected from the sunshine while being hauled to the station. A large canvas cover answers this purpose to a nicety.

### Raising Blackberries

Blackberries need plenty of moisture, and it will not pay to plant them on the top of some dry knoll; for the fruit will not grow to perfection in such dry places; it will be hard and sour. Choose a place where the ground is of good quality, and where there is plenty of moisture. Prepare the ground thoroughly by plowing and harrowing before planting, and make the ground mellow down quite deep where you set the plants. You cannot be too particular in this respect—remember you are setting them out for profit and not simply to see whether they will grow or not. They should be set about four feet apart one way, and eight feet the other way. Keep the ground loose by constant cultivation, and the sooner you can get a good large bush, the sooner you will get fruit, and keeping the ground loose will help to keep it moist.

When the bushes get quite well started (say three years after they have been set) it will be some trouble to remove the old brush; this I do in the following manner: I take a hooked knife, with a handle attached which is about five feet long. The knife is made from a piece of old file welded to a hoe shank in such a way that the knife stands at right angles with the handle. With this kind of a tool I cut the brush out of an acre in eleven hours, and as I cut them I pull them out of the row with the knife, so I can gather them easily. I next hitch a horse to the side of one-half of a two-horse harrow, and drive over the brush with the horse and harrow, which draws them together into piles, and if in a dry time, the harrow will break the brush so there will not seem to be more than one-half as many of them after being harrowed as before.

### A New Method of Selling Strawberries

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By F. E. Cutting, Minnesota

The demand for strawberries is steadily increasing but it becomes more difficult each year to secure pickers. Even if plenty of help can be secured at the beginning of the season they are usually ready to quit as soon as they earn enough to go to the circus or to celebrate the Fourth and it is difficult to get the last berries picked. About four years ago, when the berries were getting small and scarce near the end of the season I told a few of the neighbors that they could have the berries for five cents a quart if they would pick them. This method was satisfactory to all concerned and the following year I sold a larger quantity in that way.



The next year I started out with a crew of hired pickers but on the first Saturday of the season not one of them appeared. I waited until eleven o'clock then I phoned to some of the farmers who had bought berries on the vines the previous years and at one o'clock I had thirty people picking for themselves and before night the berries were all picked and sold. In the meantime I had been looking up other farmer's fam-

to pick for these first people their neighbors more trouble in.

I hire pickers the first week of a high price and hired pickers so the berries in the local market the greatest on the vine all the surrounding and to farmers, from homes fifty the farmers and whole family and quart of berries and get some more or three times to keep the table.

Last year I and this season families picked the only advert to run one local to get people to sixty people can families and

I charge several berries are good price is gradual furnish their own easy to handle to are usually careful and they try to Most of them as they expect all think that they ries that can be on top of it.

When a grow strawberries a s a loss but with means more dems can leave t families to pick I grow small small fruits and find this me with gooseberries see that they p then measure th a stake at every picker's name or pick their five b go to any more I

Current bush white hellebore with a decoction appearance of th

It is but little seed around in They will grow and attention. and what is bes needs for the p need it most, wh Sunflowers are es for the small tro

A large orchard tended will not fewer trees well c

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to pick for themselves on Monday and these first people passed the word along to their neighbors and friends and I had no more trouble in disposing of that year's crop.

I hire pickers to pick all the berries for the first week while berries are selling for a high price and can usually get enough berries in the local village but the past two years the greater part of the crop has been sold on the vines to people who came from all the surrounding towns within ten miles to farmers, some of whom have driven from homes fifteen miles away. Many of the farmers and city folks will bring the whole family and will take home 75 or 100 quarts of berries—then will come again and get some more—and others will come two or three times a week and pick enough to keep the table supplied three times a day.

Last year I supplied eighty-six families and this season one hundred thirty-five families picked their strawberries here and the only advertising I have ever done was to run one local in the county seat Daily to get people to come on Monday, July 5th. Sixty people came that day representing 32 families and picked 750 quarts.

I charge seven cents a quart while the berries are good and as they get poorer the price is gradually reduced. The pickers furnish their own boxes and crates. It is easy to handle this class of pickers as they are usually careful not to injure the plants and they try to find all the ripe berries. Most of them are fair about the measure they expect altho a few of them seem to think that they are entitled to all the berries that can be crushed into a box or stacked on top of it.

When a grower is shipping his crop of strawberries a spell of wet weather means a loss but with my method rainy weather means more demand for berries as the farmers can leave their work and bring their families to pick berries.

I grow smaller quantities of the other small fruits and sell them all on the bushes and find this method especially satisfactory with gooseberries as all I have to do is to see that they pick the bushes clean and then measure the berries for them. I set a stake at every fifth bush and write the picker's name on the stake and make them pick their five bushes clean before they can go to any more bushes.

Current bushes should be dusted with white hellebore or paris green; or sprayed with a decoction of hellebore at the first appearance of the currant worms.

It is but little trouble to plant sunflower seed around in the out-of-the-way places. They will grow with little or no cultivation and attention. They help keep down weeds and what is best of all they mature their seeds for the poultry just when the hens need it most, which is about molting time. Sunflowers are easily raised and will pay big for the small trouble.

A large orchard poorly planted and poorly tended will not produce as good results as fewer trees well cultivated.

Every farmer should plant plenty of pumpkins to supply the family table with the meat of this choice product. The surplus may be fed to cows, hogs and sheep. Plant pumpkins in a rich soil and give the plants good cultivation.

Year after year, the birds will fly Along this same gray mortal sky, Praise God I see them and can say: Another year, another day.  
—Philip Henry Savage.

Any time after the hay is off is a good time to top dress with manure and this is just about as good a use as any that can be made of any manure that can be scraped up about the farmyard. It certainly pays to do this, and often it is advisable to sow on some grass seed and harrow more or less if it is the intention to keep the field as a permanent meadow.

"GO TO SLEEP IN PEACE.  
GOD IS AWAKE."  
—VICTOR HUGO

### The Wild Strawberry

After the wild strawberry has been held up as the strawberry par excellence for generations, the New York Independent comes along and says it is all a myth. It is pure imagination, the article says, that wild strawberries were or are sweeter than the cultivated sort.

That assertion may pass unnoticed by the man who has lived all his life on paved streets. But ask any man who, as a boy went out in the early days of summer to the fields or roadside hunting for wild strawberries. Wild strawberries! What memories they recall. Was there ever a strawberry, hothouse or truck garden variety, that could compare in sweetness or flavor to the strawberry of the countryside and field? Granting that old-time memories are faulty, ask the country boy of today. The verdict of the Independent is reversed on appeal to the great American tribunal of boyhood. Nothing can dim the fame of the wild strawberry. It is still the berry par excellence.

### A Rural Party

Written for Green's Fruit Grower By A. M. Aiken

There's a party in the orchard,  
See the pear and cherry trees  
All adorned in bridal whiteness  
Dancing in the morning breeze,  
Plum trees, too, are with the party,  
Dress'd in gowns whiteness all  
Fluttering in the spring-time breezes,  
Come to join this happy ball.

Then the apple-trees so splendid  
Blushing now far from white to pink,  
In green gowns so soft and dainty,  
Just a trifle vain, I think.  
And the peach trees blushing fairly  
Rosy gowns like sunset's glow;  
Smiling, dancing, nodding, flirting  
To the many guests below.

And the bees so brown and busy  
Come as guests to this fair scene;  
Honey now is served so freely  
All in honor of the queen.  
And the breeze with perfume's heavy  
On this lovely festal day,  
And the hosts and guests are merry  
Dancing happy hours away.



Photograph of the Golden Sweet apple, a variety which bore so abundantly and did so much to brighten my childhood days on the farm. This apple does not seem to be propagated in the nurseries at present. It ripens in August, shortly after the so-called harvest apples. Since there are several thousand varieties of apples, there is ever danger of valuable old varieties being abandoned and lost. Photograph from Mrs. L. L. Edson, Mass.

### Dwarf Apple Trees

The advantages are few. The dwarf trees come into bearing little if any earlier than standards, nor have they greatly excelled them in yield in the first ten years; the fruit has not proved larger, handsomer or better flavored on dwarfs than on standards; but the small size of the trees on dwarfing stocks makes it possible to grow more trees, and consequently more varieties on a given area, and the dwarf trees are more ornamental than standards—points that make trees of this type useful and valuable to the amateur grower, but that are of no commercial advantage. As San Jose scale can be readily controlled that argument in favor of dwarf trees is now of little force.

### HOMEMADE FLYTRAP

Inexpensive and Easily Constructed Device Recommended by Entomologists for General Use

The homemade flytrap described below proved, in actual tests conducted by entomologists of the department, to be the most effective device of the kind for catching flies. This trap is excellent for outdoor use, especially near insanitary privies and other places where flies gather and breed. It has the advantage of being inexpensive and easy to make, handle and keep in repair.

The trap is 24 inches in height, with a diameter inside the hoops of 18 inches. The cone of wire inside the trap is 22 inches high.

The bottom frame of the trap is made by fitting two flat barrel hoops one inside the other so that the inside diameter is 18 inches. The upper part of the frame is made in the same way, but a round board is fitted tightly into the hoops to form the top. In the top board a hole 10 inches square is cut. Parallel to the sides of this opening and about an inch from them should be nailed half-inch strips. Into these little jambs should be fitted a screen frame, which should be held tightly in place by wooden buttons.

To make the cage, nail 12 or 14 mesh screen wire 24 inches wide around the top and the bottom, and wire or solder the lap, so that no flies can escape. Outside the screen nail to the top and the bottom frames at equal intervals four 25-inch laths or strips of wood, allowing them to project 1 inch at the bottom to form legs for the trap and leave an entrance for flies into the cone.

The cone for a trap of this size should be 22 inches high and of such a diameter at the bottom that it fits exactly inside the lower hoop, to which it should be closely tacked. In making the cone it is easiest to experiment with a large sheet of stiff paper until a cone of the right size has been made. This paper when cut will be a pattern for cutting the wire screening. An easy way to make this pattern is to use a semicircle of paper with a radius of 24 inches. It will take about two-thirds of such a semicircle to make the pattern for a cone of the size described.

Before inserting the cone, make a small hole at the point or apex, through which the flies can crawl into the trap.

To bait the trap, place beneath the cone on a flat saucer or a piece of board, banana skins, sirup, meat, or other foods which seem to attract flies. The flies will fly upward from the bait into the cone and continue until they go through the small hole into the cage. To remove the flies from the cage, scald them and pour them out of the opening at the top.

The orange tree is the only one which bears fruit and blossoms at the same time.

"Will you please answer this question: Having taken a young lady to the theatre and having taken her out to supper after the play, should I kiss her in going home in the taxi?"

Answer: "No, you have done enough for that girl."

"Life would be so much better and brighter if we would only let it be. Don't worry."

Green's Fruit Grower Co.:—I wish to thank you for your most excellent Fruit Grower Journal which you publish. No paper which I read, gives me quite as much pleasure and satisfaction as Green's Fruit Grower.

The subject is an interesting one to me, and I have followed up suggestions contained in your journal, to both my pleasure and profit. R. E. Booth, Mo.



"Things seem to be coming my way," said the young bird when the spider dropped into his beak.

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Absolute "rock bottom" prices have now been reached on the greatest roofing. Don't invest a cent in new roof covering, siding or ceiling for any building until you first get Edward's wonderful, freight prepaid money-saving offer direct from the world's largest factory of its kind. Cluster Shingles

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The Edwards Mfg. Co., 604-654 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

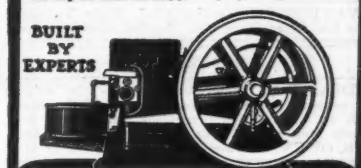
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### The Berlin Quart



### The White Basket

That secures highest prices for your fruit. Write for 1916 catalogue showing our complete line and secure your baskets and crates at WINTER DISCOUNTS. The Berlin Fruit Box Co. Berlin Heights, O.

LADDERS REAL ONES So light a woman can handle, so strong they cannot break. Single, Extension, Step and Fruit. Write for catalog and get them at Winter Discounts. The Berlin Fruit Box Co. BERLIN HEIGHTS, OHIO



## Classified Advertisements

No display advertising will be placed in this department and no type larger than 8-point. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. Rate 10 cents per word for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1 per issue. We cannot afford to do any bookkeeping at this rate. Cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER.

Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## HELP WANTED

WILL ADVANCE EXPENSES and pay straight weekly salary of \$18.00 to man or woman with fair education and good references. No canvassing. Staple line. Old-established firm. G. M. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE. 12 tools in 1. Sells to farmers teamsters, contractors, etc. Lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts. Many other uses. Free sample to active agents. One agent a profit \$45 in one day. Another \$1000 in Dec. We start you. Write for Big Color Plate. Secure exclusive sale. HARRAH MFG. CO., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO MEN—WOMEN. \$75 Month. Short hours. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. L147, Rochester, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT a position for life, with big pay, short hours and sure advancement? Then work for Uncle Sam. My free illustrated book D.K. 1146 tells how to get an appointment. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

## FOR SALE

DUROC PIGS \$16.00 pr. Farm sale. S. Weeks, DeGraff, Ohio.

GOOD TONED VIOLIN for sale. Free trial at my expense. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Route 5, Rosedale, Kansas.

DAY OLD CHICKS for sale, 11 varieties at cut price. Write for latest circular, it is free. Old Honesty Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio. Dept. G.

DAHLIAS—350 varieties 5c up, postpaid. Catalog. J. S. Griffing, Cutchogue, N. Y.

## FARMS WANTED

WANTED TO HEAR from owner of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—FARMS; have 4,000 buyers; describe your unsold property. 735 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

## FARMS FOR SALE

A FARM SELECTED Especially For You! If you will let us know just what kind of farm you want to buy, size, whether for fruit, dairy, general farming, poultry or what other purpose, and how much cash you can pay down, we will carefully prepare and send you an up-to-date list of just such places as you say you want, selected from hundreds of farms in many parts of New York State. We issue no general catalog. We prepare a special list for each inquirer. Address The Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., J. H. Fort, Secretary, Oneida, N. Y.

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Sprayers  
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Grafting Tools  
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Grafting Wax

Write for illustrated circular with prices. Send postal today.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Service Dept. Rochester, N. Y.

## Summer Sprays

For the first summer spray of apples a one degree mixture of lime-sulphur solution and arsenate of lead, used at the rate of two to three pounds of the paste to every 50 gallons of the one degree lime-sulphur is used, says Indiana Farmer. This is applied just after the leaf buds burst into bloom but before the blossoms have come out and is for the control of scab and the curculio. This, like the dormant spray, should be applied thoroughly but probably the most important spray of all for the prevention of defective fruit is the second summer spray which is for the control of the codling moth.

This is applied just as the petals begin to fall in a large orchard or when they have mostly fallen in small plantings but should never be put on while the blossoms are open. If applied when the blossoms are in full bloom it will interfere with the work of the bees which are the active agents in fertilizing the blossoms and causing the fruit to set. Where the bees are hindered in their work the blossoms cannot be fertilized and there will be, in consequence, no fruit. Thus the second summer spray should be put on just as the petals are falling and before the calyx cup of the blossom has closed.

The reason for doing this promptly and thoroughly is that it has long been a favorite custom for the female codling moth to lay her eggs in the open calyx cup of the blossom, but if the trees are sprayed while these cups are still open these are filled with poison before they close and the chances are small that the young larva or worm of the codling moth will ever live to do any damage to the fruit. Thus it is important that this second summer spraying be done both promptly and thoroughly as the killing off of the first brood of the moth will make a much smaller number for the orchardist to fight when the second brood comes along. The materials used for this are the same as those used for the first summer spray.

Bees in this part of the country, if properly cared for, are financially worth while. Honey, which the ancients thought descended, like rain, from the heavens, always commands a fair price, and the market is not difficult to find. There is a bee-keeper not far from Rochester who sells the entire output from his hives to motorists who pass his door. A young farmer who wished to spend his winter evenings studying the care of bees might next summer make a welcome "something extra" by keeping a few hives.



Goldberg, the comic artist in the Rochester, N. Y., Herald, depicts the condition of the boy who did not follow the counsel of his aged father. This unfortunate youth, whose father advised him not to speculate in Wall street, not to buy mining stocks, patent rights, or to look with covetous eyes upon financial plungers, finds himself in due season wandering about the country, glad to get a job of picking cherries for one cent a quart.

## MONEY SAVING Combinations

Order your magazines from this list and save from a fourth to a half of the regular price.

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Rural Life, 1 yr. ....	.50	
	\$1.25	
Green's Fruit Grower, 1 yr. ....	\$ .50	All Three for 1.00
American Poultry Advo., 1 yr. ....	.50	You Save \$1.00
American Bee Journal, 1 yr. ....	1.00	
	\$2.00	
Green's Fruit Grower, 1 yr. ....	\$ .50	All Three for 1.75
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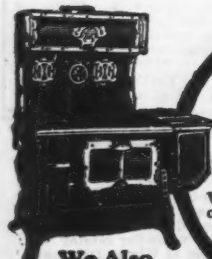
## Green's Fruit Grower One Year

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" American Boy 1 yr. M. ....	1.50	1.00
" American Poultry Advocate 1 yr. M. ....	1.00	.50
" Farm and Home 1 yr. Semi-M. ....	1.00	.75
" Farmers Guide 1 yr. W. ....	1.50	1.00
" Farm Journal 5 yrs. M. ....	1.50	1.00
" Gleanings in Bee Culture Semi-M. ....	1.50	1.00
" Hoards Dairyman 1 yr. W. ....	1.50	1.00
" Housewife, The, 1 yr. M. ....	1.00	.75
" Kimball's Dairy Farmer Semi-M. ....	.75	.50
" Michigan Farmer 1 yr. W. ....	1.00	.75
" McCall's Magazine 1 yr. and one Pattern M. ....	1.00	.75
" Mother's Magazine 1 yr. M. ....	2.00	1.50
" Motor Mechanics 1 yr. M. ....	1.50	1.00
" National Stockman & Farmer 1 yr. W. ....	1.50	1.00
" Ohio Farmer 1 yr. W. ....	1.00	.75
" Poultry Success 1 yr. M. ....	1.00	.50
" Prairie Farmer 1 yr. Semi-M. ....	1.00	.75
" Rural Life 1 yr. M. ....	1.00	.75
" Rural New Yorker 1 yr. W. ....	1.50	1.25
" Successful Farming 1 yr. M. ....	.75	.50
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Rochester, N. Y.



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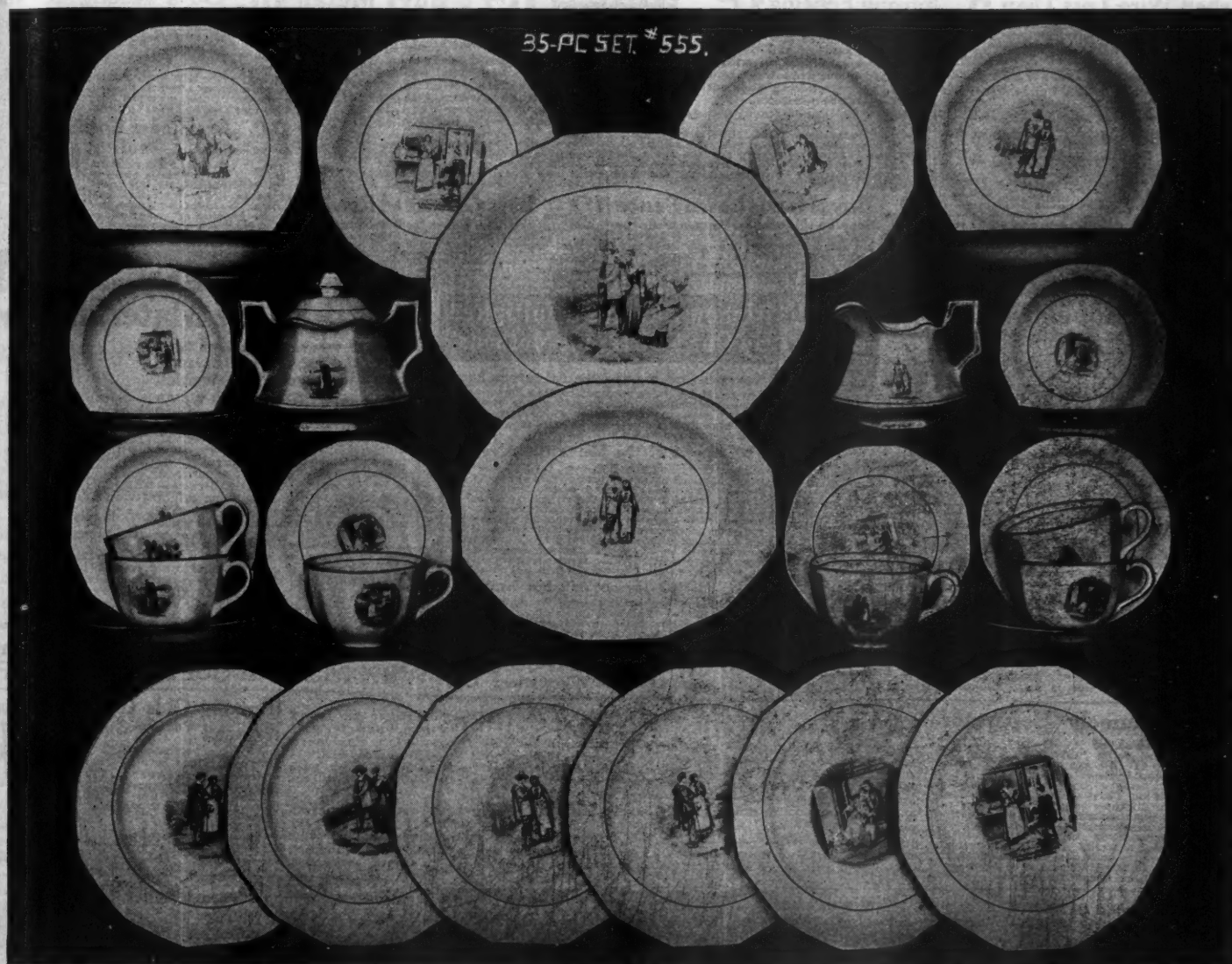
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# Do You Want This Handsome Mayflower Set for Your Table?



THIS set is made of the celebrated "Sterling China Ware." It is snowy white and very durable. The decorations are *burned in* and will not wear off. The trimmings are in Imperial Blue. Each dish bears a colonial scene from Longfellow's Immortal Poem "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

We have only a limited number of these beautiful 35-piece sets, but as long as they last, we make you the following offer: Send us 10 new one-year subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents each, with the \$5.00 to pay for same and we will send you a complete set, without charge. Or send us one three-year subscription to Green's Fruit Grower (new or renewal) together with \$5.00 and we will send you a complete set.

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